

The
National

Wool Grower

Volume L

JULY 1960

Number 7



Close Friends

See Pages 2 and 10



A group of Panama Rams in the rough on Muldoon, Idaho ranch

We believe we will have a very nice consignment of Panama rams at the National Ram Sale. Will have one stud ram and thirty head in pen lots. All well-grown yearlings.

PANAMA SHEEP

FRED M. LAIDLAW, INC.

NOVEMBER 1 - APRIL 30

Box 53

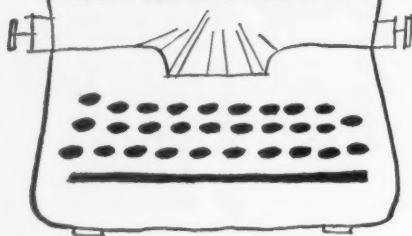
RUPERT, IDAHO

MAY 1 - OCTOBER 31

Box 187

CAREY, IDAHO

in this issue:



AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS:

There's a special insert contained in this issue of the National Wool Grower, entitled "Mr. Livestock Producer, It Pays to Use Chemicals Safely." With all the ruckus raised over the use of chemicals in the production of livestock and crops, the National Wool Grower is happy to cooperate with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in urging extreme caution in the use of these chemicals.

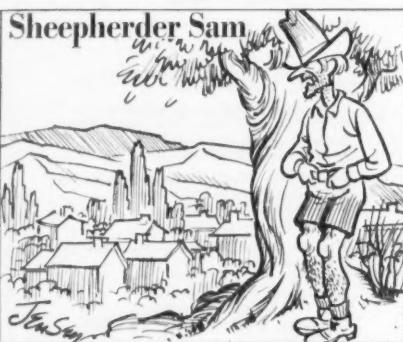
The National Wool Grower believes that chemicals must be used to assure consumers a continuing supply of nutritious and appetizing foods, but producers can help by using them strictly according to directions.

We invite each sheepman to read the editorial on page 22 and the special pamphlet insert on pages 23 through 26.

PUBLIC RELATIONS OR PEASANTRY:

That's the subject of a guest editorial written by NWGA Vice President George Hislop. In general, agriculture has let public relations slip by until it now finds the "city folks" believing all sorts of misconceptions.

We urge every wool grower to read Mr. Hislop's remarks beginning on page 9.



"Well, anyway, the sheep won't laugh."

FIRST NATIONAL LAMB AND WOOL INDUSTRY CONFERENCE:

Plans are progressing in good shape for the First National Lamb and Wool Industry Conference, to be held in Laramie, Wyoming, August 8 and 9. Scene of the conference is the beautiful mountain-rimmed University of Wyoming campus.

NWGA President Harold Josendal has issued a cordial invitation to all wool growers to attend the conference. See page 13.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHEEP PRODUCTION METHODS:

Dr. Clair Terrill, chief of the USDA's Sheep and Fur Animal Research Branch at Beltsville, Maryland, addressed the San Antonio convention of the National Wool Growers Association on the latest improvements in sheep production methods.

The National Wool Grower has reprinted his address beginning on page 16. We think you will find a great deal of interesting information contained therein.

Housing Request Form

96th Convention

National Wool Growers Association

January 22-25, 1961 — Denver, Colorado

Please Complete and Return To:

NWGA Housing Bureau
c/o Denver Convention and Visitors Bureau
225 W. Colfax Avenue
Denver 2, Colorado

PLEASE NOTE: Single rooms are limited in number, and it is, therefore, advisable to share a twin room whenever possible. Reservations will be made on first come first served basis. Every effort will be made to make reservations at the hotel desired.

Please reserve ___ room/s for ___ person/s. Single ___ Double ___ Twin ___ Suite ___

Will arrive _____ at _____ A.M. Will depart _____ A.M.
Date Hour P.M. Date P.M.

Hotel: 1st Choice _____ 2nd Choice _____

NOTE: Quoted daily rates are current and subject to such changes as economic conditions may necessitate.

Name of Hotel	Single Room (1 Person)	Double Bed (2 Persons)	Twin Bed (2 Persons)	Parlor 1 B.R.	Suites Parlor 2 B.R.
Brown Palace.....	\$8.50-17.00	\$13.00-17.00	\$14.00-19.00	\$22.00-65.00	\$40.00-70.00
Cosmopolitan	8.50-11.00	12.00-18.00	14.00-20.00	22.00-45.00	38.00-60.00

Motels: There are excellent motels located in metropolitan Denver with a wide range of rates. If you prefer motel accommodations, kindly specify [] — rate range desired _____.

Rooms will be occupied by: (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE)

NAME _____ STREET ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ STATE _____

Reservation requested by: (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE)

NAME _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____
(zone)



THE COVER

THE burro ("Rocky Mountain Canary") is used for packing in many areas of the West. The picture on our cover shows Patrick Sheehan and his burro in full pack on summer range west of Lakeview, Oregon. Pat had just helped ship the lambs from his flock and was leaving with "Jack" to catch up with his dogs and sheep. Born in Ireland in 1902, Pat came to Lakeview in 1924 and has worked continuously for the Leehmann Brothers (Walter and Mearle) for 35 years. Glenn Spurlock of the University of California snapped this photo in August, 1956, and was inspired to write a poem about these "Close Friends." The poem appears on page 10.

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AND ADVERTISING MANAGER

IRENE YOUNG, EDITOR EMERITUS

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The National Wool Grower

the CUTTING CHUTE

USDA announces research grants in Finland and France

Grants to the University of Helsinki in Finland and the University of Lille in France for research to be done for the U. S. Department of Agriculture under its foreign research program were announced today.

The Finnish grant, totalling 18,050,-200 Finnmarks (\$56,637) will finance a four-year study of the residues from insecticides and fungicides applied to crops after harvest. The study will include analysis of laboratory methods used to identify pesticides; stability of the residues during marketing, storage, food processing, and preservation; and

the effects of pesticides on food quality.

The French grant, totalling 117,176 new francs (\$23,902), will finance a four-year basic study of the proteins in wool and how the chemical structure of these determines quality differences among wools.

USDA's foreign research program, conducted by the foreign research and technical programs division of the Agricultural Research Service, is paid for with foreign currencies accruing to the account of the United States from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities under Public Law 480 (the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954).

Armour bows out of wool pulling business

Armour and Company will discontinue its Chicago wool pulling operations July 2, which will take Armour out of the wool pulling business entirely.

The Chicago wool pulling department formerly was connected with a meat packing plant which was closed last year. The company said: "Continued operation of the pullery as a separate unit did not prove to be economical."

My Suffolk consignment at the
NATIONAL RAM SALE
will consist of 1 stud and 1 pen of
range rams.

These quality Suffolks will produce the
extra pounds of lamb you want.
MYRTHEN N. MOON

Box 102 Tabiona, Utah

Thomas Columbias

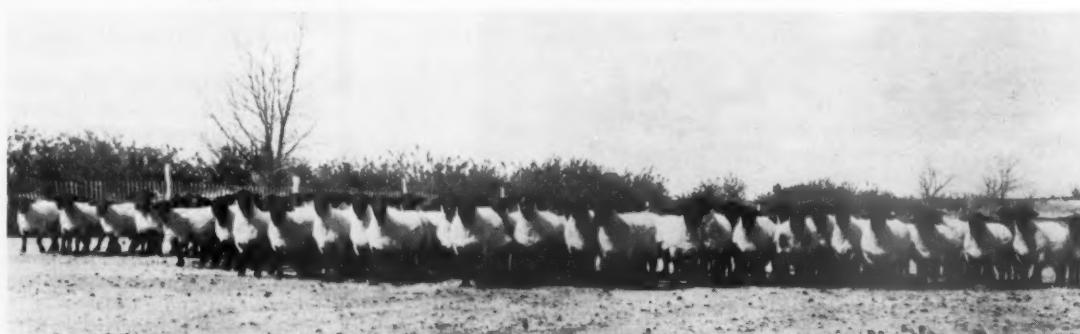
... Always Dependable



We produce typy, big-boned, deep-bodied, rugged rams, ready to go to work and produce profits for you. Be sure to see our offerings at the National and other leading sales. They will all be desirable, dependable bucks like the one pictured above. (Taken at our ranch June 6, 1960.)

PETE & GARTH THOMAS
Malad, Idaho

QUANTITY plus QUALITY



HAYS SUFFOLKS

Our consignments to the Idaho, National and Idaho Falls Ram Sales will be selected from the rams pictured above. We invite you to inspect our rams at our ranch — just 6 miles west of Idaho Falls.

We aim to produce quality rams that speak for themselves and us.

J. R. HAYS & SON

Box 25

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If you want top-quality wool and lamb production choose PANAMAS. If you want top-quality PANAMAS, choose from our consignment at the National Ram Sale.

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MY COLUMBIA RAMS

are from Oregon's pioneer flock, sired by production-tested rams for over 15 years. See my consignment at the National Ram Sale.

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For Wool



SUFFOLKS
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Results Prove Our Quality Rams give top returns ALL THE WAY

See our consignments at the National Ram Sale
and all other Intermountain Ram Sales

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Madsen Rambouillet rams are noted for their top-quality wool fleece. They are big, sturdy, dependable rams — the kind you can count on. Our wool fleeces have won numerous awards in various wool shows we have entered. Last year we won the Best Rambouillet Fleece Award at the National Wool Show.

Pick your Rambouillet rams from our
consignment at the National Ram Sale

We Welcome Your Inspection

JOHN K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET FARM

MT. PLEASANT, UTAH

FRANK SWENSON, Mgr.

Phone 175-W

USDA suspends grading at 11 St. Louis firms

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has taken dismissal action against eight federal meat graders in the St. Louis market. Simultaneously, federal meat grading service was withdrawn from 11 St. Louis firms. Both actions were effective June 3.

The action was taken following an extensive USDA investigation of graders and meat firms which revealed that over an extended period the firms gave, and the graders accepted, meat and meat products from the firms. USDA said such action is contrary to federal meat grading regulations and forms the basis for action taken by the department.

The St. Louis firms whose grading privileges were withdrawn are: Mar Meat Company; Union Packing Company; Clayton Packing Company; Krey Packing Company; Paige Packing Company; Schneider Packing Company; American Packing Company; Gruensfelder Packing Company; Will Doctor Meat Company; St. Louis Independent Packing Company and Swift and Company.

Each of the firms is permitted to file for informal hearing as a basis for establishing the period of time during which meat grading service will be withheld.

80-year-old wool firm liquidates

Stockholders of the wool firm of Emery, Russell and Goodrich, Inc. of Boston, Massachusetts voted May 24 to liquidate the 80-year-old business. The company began business mainly as a dealer in Texas wools and mohair but later expanded into international trade.

This is one more of a growing list of wool dealers who have found it necessary to liquidate because of the changes in the wool marketing picture in recent years.

Goats may be humanely stunned, says USDA

The USDA announced recently that regulations established under the Humane Slaughter Act have been amended to include goats among the animals that can be humanely stunned by electrical means before slaughter. Heretofore, electric current was approved for the stunning of swine, sheep, calves and cattle before slaughter.

HOW TO GET TOP MARKET PRICES FOR PEEWEEES

Here's how American Cyanamid Company can help you convert them into top-quality lambs.

"A while back we bought 200 lambs that were really 'bottom of the barrel' ", reports Marvin Mollard, Amherst, Nebraska. "At 5 months they went 30 to 38 lbs.... all runts and peewees. Many had to be lifted off the trucks. We expected to lose three out of four of 'em."



Marvin Mollard, shown with his son...feeds out 1000 lambs a year.

No vaccination...just Aureomycin Crumbles

"We didn't even vaccinate against enterotoxemia . . . just put them on a double dose of AUREOMYCIN® Crumbles for two weeks, then dropped back to regular dosage. Five lambs that were almost dead on arrival were lost . . . the rest responded beautifully.

"We fed out the flock in four months and sold at top market prices. Frankly we were amazed at the results."

How Aureomycin Crumbles work

AUREOMYCIN is the wide-spectrum antibiotic that fights the



When lambs go into the feed lot, AUREOMYCIN Crumbles can cut down special mixes and hand feeding getting them off to a faster start.

harmful bacteria that cause most lamb sickness and many fatalities. Lambs on AUREOMYCIN Crumbles, use less feed energy to fight disease, convert more feed into thrifty gains. That's why AUREOMYCIN Crumbles help shorten the fattening period and increases gains as much as 21% more per day. They have produced a pound of gain on 35.6% less feed. They produce lambs with brighter eye, improved fleece and bloom...cut "off-feed" days and tail enders. They get lambs on full feed faster, cut scouring and over-eating disease.

AUREOMYCIN Crumbles contain 2 grams of AUREOMYCIN per pound and are packed in 50 lb. bags. Available at your veterinarian, druggist, or feed dealer.

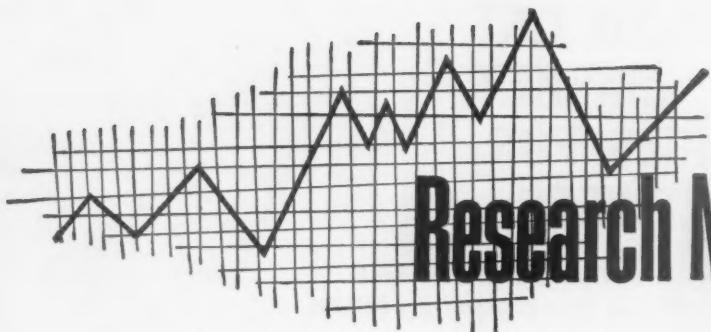
IMPORTANT: See for yourself! Ask your supplier for a FREE sample of AUREOMYCIN Crumbles for testing in your own flock. He will give you a 1 lb. sample, enough for treating 4 sheep for 2 weeks.



American Cyanamid Company, Agricultural Division, New York 20, N. Y. *AUREOMYCIN is American Cyanamid Company's trademark for chlortetracycline.



CYANAMID SERVES THE MAN WHO MAKES A BUSINESS OF AGRICULTURE



Research News

RESEARCHERS have developed a range management plan that permits range improvement without the usual decrease in animal units using the area, reports Dan Cassard, extension livestock specialist at the University of Nevada.

The grazing system known as Rest-Rotation Grazing was started in 1951 and will continue until 1974. Extension workers from Nevada and Oregon were recently invited to attend a field day at the range to study the results.

The Forest Service research workers in charge predict that in time the grazing allotment may be increased if the improvement continues in the pattern established during the first eight years of the project.

To initiate the Rest-Rotation Grazing System the allotment is divided into five units of equal animal unit carrying capacity. One of the five units is in each phase of the management plan each year.

The first year of the plan calls for full-year grazing. Because of the crowding conditions on the plot, animals use the forage more efficiently than when allowed to roam over the entire allotment. Instead of eating only the most palatable plants, the animals will also eat the less desirable plants. They have done this with no loss in weight gains.

The second year the plot is given a season-long rest. This allows the plants to regain the vigor lost by the previous year's heavy grazing. The plants also

produce a better seed crop the following year.

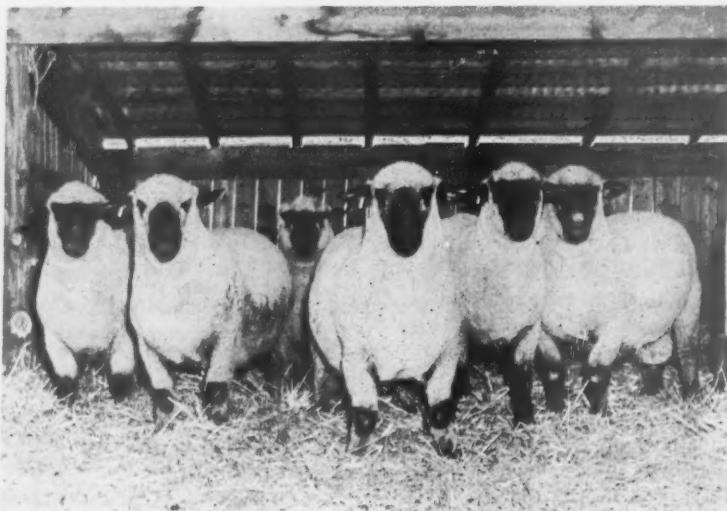
The third year the plot rests until mid-season and is then grazed heavily until the season ends. The seed crop is dropped by mid-season and the livestock tramp the seed into the soil which produces a higher yield of seedlings the fourth year.

The plot is given a full-season rest in the fourth year. This allows the seedlings from the previous year's seed to get a good start. This rest is essential to get seedlings of the more desirable perennial species established.

The plot is grazed moderately during the first half of the fifth season and is allowed to rest in the last half. This gives plants a chance to get better established for the coming year when they will be grazed heavily throughout the season. It also provides cattle for the late season grazing required for treatment three on another plot.

The project is being conducted at the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station's Harvey Valley allotment. There are 35,000 acres in the allotment with about 18,000 presently usable for range. Precipitation averages about 17 inches a year and the grazing season extends from May 22 to September 18.

Many new perennial seedlings of de-



Suffolks

Suffolk - Hampshires

Hampshires

OLSEN BROTHERS

SPANISH FORK, UTAH

The rams pictured at the left will be in our consignment for the National Ram Sale this year.

After performance testing of several of these rams, their rate of gain was phenomenal.

sirable species have become established to fill in areas of poor condition on the Harvey Valley project. Forage production of the whole area has increased considerably, and cattle production has been most satisfactory.

Cassard says the results of nine years of work are impressive and the system seems to be promising for areas of similar conditions. Whether the system will work in areas of lower precipitation, he says, is not known.

WHILE not practical at this time, serum from pregnant mares was found to increase lambing rates in tests conducted by Virginia Polytechnic Institute researchers.

The problem—the hormone must be administered to each ewe at the right time, a demand that takes too much individual attention. However, it may yet prove out if scientists can synchronize heat periods in a flock.

FLUSH feeding of range ewes before and during breeding slightly increased the percentage of lamb crops in Texas A & M College field trials. Seven cooperating ranchmen noted the greatest response was with aged ewes in medium flesh.

Increase in lamb crops, by ranch, ranged from 0 to 20 per cent. Over 52 days, fewer dry ewes were found among the 810 flushed on cottonseed pellets. The resulting lambs appeared more uniform in age.

DR. Clifton Blincoe, agricultural chemist at the University of Nevada, has reported discovery of a new concept of the role of selenium in the body functions of livestock. Discovery of the new concept was revealed in an article written by Blincoe for "Nature," a scientific journal published in England.

This is the first phase of a series of tests to determine the functions of selenium in the animal body. Only in recent years was it discovered that selenium was important in animal rations as a micro-nutrient.

The work by Dr. Blincoe shows that selenium is used by the body in two forms. One form is rapidly excreted by the animal. The other form and perhaps the more important one, is excreted very slowly by the animal.

The discovery was made by studying the retention of radioactive selenium by laboratory rats for periods up to 300 hours after the selenium was administered to the animal. All previous studies had checked the retention up to 50 hours.

It had previously been discovered that selenium was valuable in controlling white muscle disease in sheep. This

discovery prompted the work by Dr. Blincoe to determine the functions of selenium in the animal body to help understand and develop better ways of controlling white muscle disease in sheep and cattle.

Work is already under way to follow up this discovery and find the real role that selenium plays in body functions as a micronutrient for livestock.

LAMB producers wanting to take advantage of the new high-oil corn may soon find out whether it has any effect on lamb carcasses. Tests are currently under way at the University of Illinois to determine whether there are any such effects.

Earlier tests showed that high-oil corn could increase the rate and efficiency of lamb gains up to 10 per cent, but it was not certain whether high-oil corn affects the carcass.

This spring the university scientists are feeding several groups of similar



**Quality Consignments Bound
for the National and Nevada
Ram Sales**

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Our Rambouilletts are big, rugged and dependable. We invite you to inspect our consignments.
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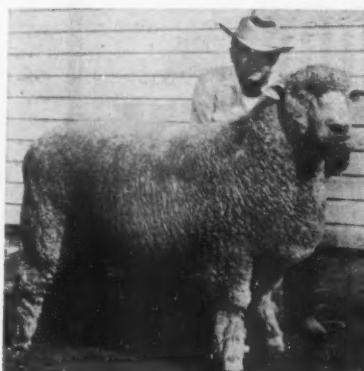
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IDaho WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

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IDAHO



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SHEEP**

**For Weight and
Quality Fleeces
For Body Size and
Conformation**

Select yours from a flock that is producing champions

R. J. SHOWN
Monte Vista, Colorado

lambs. All lambs are getting creep rations that vary only in the type of corn. Half of the lambs are eating high-oil corn; the remainder are getting standard hybrid corn.

Later this summer meats research workers will evaluate the carcasses of lambs that received high-oil corn and regular corn. They'll try to measure any differences, good or bad, that can be traced to either corn.



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EPHRAIM, UTAH
May, 1960
*Here is one of my studs
used in my flock*
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Judge for all Breeds — Jack Judy, Columbus, Ohio

Entries Close August 20

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SUPERINTENDENT OF EXHIBITS
1960 KENTUCKY STATE FAIR
P. O. BOX 17067 LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

A University of Illinois animal biochemist revealed recently that preserving beef by irradiation destroys about half of the beef's vitamin K content.

B. Connor Johnson hastened to point out, however, that this isn't so bad. Other food preservation methods also destroy certain vitamins. For example, heating knocks out vitamin B-1.

Johnson explained that irradiation is gaining popularity as a method of preserving food without heating, refrigerating or freezing it. Nutritionists aren't sure, however, how irradiation affects vitamins, minerals and other elements in food products. To find out, scientists across the nation are continually searching through numerous research projects.

The animal biochemists tackled the mystery of irradiation's effect on vitamin K in beef. This vitamin, incidentally, prevents hemorrhaging or uncontrolled bleeding.

The biochemists fed irradiated beef to two groups of rats. The first group did not receive a dietary source of vitamin K. Why? It had previously been thought that rats did not need it—whatever vitamin K their body tissues needed was manufactured internally.

After eating the irradiated beef for several days, male rats in the first group suffered hemorrhages, some of which were fatal. Females did not hemorrhage. They do not require nearly so much vitamin K as the male rat does.

The second group of rats did receive a dietary source of vitamin K along with the irradiated beef. None of these rats, male or female, suffered hemorrhaging.

These findings indicate that irradiation destroys most of the vitamin K in beef. As a result, both animals and man need a supplementary source of vitamin K when they eat irradiated meats.

In wrapping up his report, Johnson emphatically said that irradiated meats do not cause hemorrhaging. The lack of vitamin K causes this trouble.

SCIENTISTS at the University of New South Wales are using atomic radiation in experiments to strengthen wool fibers. They have discovered that radiation makes it possible to "graft" a type of plastic on to the wool fiber, thereby strengthening it.

The experiments are claimed to be the most advanced of their kind in the world. If successful, they could spearhead a major break into new fields of wool use.



Guest Editorial

Public Relations or Peasantry

By: George K. Hislop, Vice President
National Wool Growers Association

PUBLIC Relations or Peasantry"—this is the choice given to the American Farmer by Mr. Ed Lipscomb in a fine pamphlet published this year. I am sure that all of us have had our tempers raised by the many articles castigating agriculture that have appeared in our press over the past few years. It seems that it is a crime for the American Farmer to make a profit. He has done a superior job of producing more and better quality food and fiber for less money, yet he is the whipping boy for many of the metropolitan newspapers and the national columnists. Our public relations "stink."

While our problem is extremely serious, it is not insurmountable, but it is becoming later and later, and before long the fire may be too hot to put out. Agriculture is on the defensive even now. The urban dweller has a mental picture that all wheat growers, cotton growers and ranchers drive Cadillacs and wear big Stetson hats—all paid for by the federal government. While it is true that the budget for agriculture is greater than most other budgets except that for defense, a closer look at agriculture's budget shows many items that could and should be charged against foreign aid—aid to backward countries, school lunch program, etc.—all of which benefit the country as a whole and not just the farmers.

We in agriculture must seek out those who attack us and urge them to a more honest appraisal of the facts and to a more factual presentation of them in their stories and articles. One Washington, D. C., soothsayer while commenting on the farm situation in his weekly newsletter said: "Consumers would pay more for food as farmers pass costs along for the first time. It would mean the end of relatively cheap food." All other business passes the increased costs along to the buyers of their products, yet apparently it is wrong for the farmer to do so.

The American farm and ranch is one of the last strongholds of individualism and self-reliance. This is good, but it

does not make for an easy atmosphere within which to set up a national organization to promote better public relations for agriculture. The Farmers' Union does not always agree with the National Grange. The Farm Bureau does not always agree with the National Wool Growers Association, so it would be very difficult to form one central agency to administer a public relations program, let alone finance one. Also, if such an agency were organized, one of its greatest problems would be to gather source material (ammunition) with which to counter the mass of slanted information now being disseminated.

In any program of public relations, a careful study of all possible approaches must be made. Public relations is not a magic potion. It is a lot of hard work and hard thinking. It will be a slow, hard-to-measure program extending over a long period of time and extending down to even the smallest weekly newspaper. The general public is not basically interested in our problems. The average individual has many problems of his own to worry about, and with the abundance of food and fiber in our country, he tends to take these things for granted and directs his worry toward taxes, installment payments on the TV set and generally keeping up with the Joneses.

A strong and successful public relations program must show that the farmer's problems are the personal problems of each individual consumer and his family, and that our problems are more important to him than some of the other problems which currently command his attention.

HOW to set up a workable program? With the present national farm organizations unable to agree and to organize a public relations program, we are then forced to think: What can I, as an individual, do through my own local farm organization and through my national association?

First, each state or local association should, by letter and resolution, urge its

national group to inaugurate a public relations program with a capable man in charge. Do not make it just another job given to an already over-worked employee. The public relations director would be responsible for handling national and metropolitan media and for gathering and disseminating the proper source material to the local organization for their use.

Second, local associations must appoint an individual to head-up its public relations activities. There is no point in the national sending even the best source material to the local group if it is not organized to make use of it. By starting now, with the facilities already available, each local group can gain some very valuable experience and make some immediate progress, and it can prepare itself for maximum utilization of the expanded assistance from the national when it comes.

Third, self-assessment of our position is very important and very difficult. We all have a few skeletons in the closet, and we cannot blame others for them nor overlook them. People will believe what we do, not necessarily what we say. We must make absolutely certain in every position we take, every resolution we favor, every vote we cast in our own organization, that we are entitled to public support or, at the very least, public acquiescence. This is the basis of good public relations and without it the first two steps will not be effective.

SOME members of the National Wool Growers Association have been aware of the deterioration of agriculture's public relations, and some thought at the national level has been given to it already. But I don't believe that any of the state associations have as yet put any great amount of pressure on the national to set up a strong public relations section, nor have they in their own organizations prepared themselves to do as good a job as is possible. As the fall convention time comes around, resolutions should be prepared for presentation to the members, and the subject of public relations should be

(Continued on page 19)

CLOSE FRIENDS

Editor's Note: Mr. Spurlock was inspired to write the following poem in August of 1956, after he made the photograph which appears on our cover this month. See page 2 for more details about these "Close Friends."

*'Tis not often that we gets the chancet
To get our pitchur took — the likes o' us!
Stand still now, Jack, we're leavin' in a bit.
Quit tryin' to bite my hand — you ornery cuss.*

*He's quite a lad, is Jack and my best friend
In spite o' all his tricks. He's mighty wise
And bloats his stummick when I tighten cinch,
Then grunts and groans and looks with those sad eyes.*

*He travels with the flock and packs my camp
To each new place my wanderin' fancy wills.
Once we stop he comes to shed his load,
Then rolls and brays so loud it wakes the hills.*

*When I'm full o' stew and strong black tea
A'sittin' by my fire — the band asleep
Jack and I discusses all the world
And how it looks to us here — herdin' sheep!*

*I tells him all my dreams. He listens good.
His long gray ears got lots o'room to spare.
I'd get kinda lonesome on this job
Except I got my good friend Jackie there!*

—Glenn Spurlock,
Dept. of Animal Husbandry
University of California
Davis, California

National Provisioner Editorial Attacks Sheep Industry

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following reply was made by NWGA President Harold Josendal to an editorial in the National Provisioner which expressed delight over the recent Tariff Commission decision declining to recommend any additional tariff duties on lamb and mutton imports. The editorial, among other things, expressed pleasure that the Tariff Commission had broken a "chain of special aid" which the Provisioner claimed the sheepmen had been receiving from the government for over 30 years.

June 21, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Swem
Vice President and Editor
The National Provisioner
15 West Huron Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

Dear Mr. Swem:

Producers of lamb are very much disturbed by your editorial of June 11 in the National Provisioner entitled "No Run Sheep, Run."

We feel very strongly that the majority of the Tariff Commission took a view based largely on legal technicality in determining that lamb and mutton imports do not present a serious threat to the industry. Rather, we find ourselves generally in agreement with the minority report of the commission recommending imposition of a higher rate of duty on dressed lamb and mutton when imports reach an annual level of 11 million pounds of lamb and 47 million pounds of mutton.

This is even more lamb than was imported in 1959 and about the same amount of mutton. If everyone knew that any additional imports would carry a higher rate of duty this would improve the lamb market, in that the entire meat trade, including producers, would know reasonably well the volume to be expected. It is needless for me to tell you that the lamb market with its comparatively low volume of trade and irregular geographical distribution is an extremely sensitive one. Increasing amounts and rumors of increasing amounts of lamb imports can and do damage the lamb market. A definite limit on volume at present low rates would be an asset to the market.

We well realize that "cheap foreign labor" is not the only reason Australia and New Zealand can produce lamb and mutton much more economically than American producers. Government policies in those countries, including land, agricultural, tax and export policies are directed toward a productive, expanding meat industry.

The American producer has frequently found himself struggling with our government to secure policies and action that will permit his survival. The most recent example is the fight on lamb grading standards. The new standards are certainly more cognizant of the needs of the American consumer and meat trade.

The American lamb producer is well aware of the many factors affecting his business. We are making a concentrated effort through the American Sheep Producers Council to work with all segments of the meat industry toward increasing the demand for lamb, and to supply that demand in sufficient quantity of high quality lamb.

Sincerely,
Harold Josendal
President

NWGA Executive Group to Meet

THE summer meeting of the National Wool Growers Association Executive Committee will be held in the Presidents' Room of the Hotel Utah in Salt Lake City, July 19 and 20.

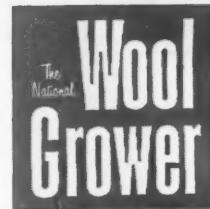
A block of sleeping rooms has been researved at the Hotel Utah and reservations may be made directly with the hotel.

Any member of the NWGA desiring to attend the Executive Committee meeting is cordially invited to do so.

The National Wool Grower

News Highlights From the Nation's Capital

by: Edwin E. Marsh, Executive Secretary
National Wool Growers Association



Multiple-Use Bill

H.R. 10572, to authorize and direct that national forests be managed under the principles of multiple use, was signed by President Eisenhower on June 12. (Public Law 86-517.)

National Wool Act

CONSIDERABLE work has been done to have an endorsement of the National Wool Act included in the platforms of both the Democratic and Republican parties at their national conventions in July. Before I returned from Washington I contacted prominent congressmen in both parties to request their assistance in this regard.

On June 3 I testified at a hearing of the advance platform committee of the Democratic party in Salt Lake City. The hearing was chairmanned by Averell Harriman. President Josendal will make a like appearance at the Republican convention in Chicago.

On Saturday, June 11, Don Clyde and Jay Broadbent, of Utah, and I called on Calvin Rawlings, a national committeeman for the Democratic party. Mr. Rawlings pledged his assistance in securing an endorsement of the Wool Act in the Democratic platform.

All of the member state wool grower associations have been requested to put forth concerted efforts in this direction with the party workers in their states.

The consensus of opinion of senators and congressmen with whom I have talked in Washington is that a bill to extend the National Wool Act should not be introduced until the 87th Congress is called into session next January. It is anticipated that a bill will be prepared and ready for introduction on the first day of the 1961 session and efforts made to get hearings before the Senate and House Agriculture committees as early in 1961 as possible.

This entire subject will be thoroughly discussed by the NWGA Executive Committee when it meets in Salt Lake City July 19 and 20.

Carpet Wool Tariff Suspension

H.R. 9322, the bill to extend the duty-free status for imports of certain grade carpet and papermaker



NWGA Executive Secretary Edwin E. Marsh (right) expresses thanks to Wyoming Senator Gale McGee for his assistance in securing an appropriation for fuller reports of lambs on feed. This appropriation is in line with a resolution adopted by the San Antonio convention of the National Wool Growers Association. It will permit the Agricultural Marketing Service to provide fuller and more accurate reporting of numbers of lambs on feed and to issue reports on numbers of early milk lambs. The NWGA also appreciates the assistance of other senators who were effective in securing this appropriation. They are as follows: Gordon Allott (Colorado), Milton Young (North Dakota), Karl Mundt (South Dakota), Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho), and Carl Hayden (Arizona).

felt wools, was recently acted upon by a Senate-House conference committee.

The conference group voted to make the duty suspension permanent in line with the bill passed by the House. The Senate had previously voted to extend the duty suspension for a three-year period to June 30, 1963.

Agricultural Hall of Fame

THE Senate Judiciary Committee has given its support to the House-approved measure (H.R. 5789) which would confer a federal charter on the Agricultural Hall of Fame. It is considered likely that the measure will

receive Senate approval before adjournment.

Research Laboratory

ON June 13 the House-Senate conferences on the Department of Agriculture appropriations bill approved a two million dollar research laboratory to be located in Fargo, North Dakota. Full agreement was reached by the conferees, so it is expected that both houses will go along with the bill.

The laboratory would be used to conduct the research necessary to meet the many problems arising from the use

(Continued on page 42)

Tariff Commission Denies Sheep Industry Plea

THE sheep industry, which has seen lamb and mutton imports from foreign countries with low production costs rise from 1.3 million pounds in 1956 to 57 million pounds in 1959, was extremely disappointed in the decision rendered by the U. S. Tariff Commission on June 1 in connection with its plea for relief from lamb and mutton imports. The U. S. Tariff Commission in a split four-to-two decision contended that dressed lamb and mutton and live lambs are not being imported into the United States in sufficient quantities to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry. Commissioners Walter R. Schreiber and Glen W. Sutton cast the two dissenting votes.

Main Bases of Majority Decision

Main bases of the majority decision of the commission were that (1) under the definition of "domestic industries producing like or directly competitive products" set forth in the Trade Agreements Act, the growing and feeding of lambs and sheep and the slaughtering and processing of live animals into carcass meats and cuts thereof, are separate and distinct industries producing separate and distinct articles; (2) the assessment of injury to the growers and feeders of live animals resulting from imports of the meat thereof is not permissible under the law; and (3) serious injury to the domestic growers and feeders of live lambs must be assessed solely on the basis of the impact of imports of live lambs and sheep.

Furthermore, the majority decision stated that on the proposition of what constitutes a threat of injury, the relevant question that the Trade Agreements Act directs the commission to answer is whether a "product is being imported in such increased quantities as to threaten serious injury to the domestic industry." The commission contends present quantity of imports is not injurious. The majority contends that to support a finding of "threat," the threat must be related to a current rate of increased imports and not to a rate of increased imports which may occur at some future time. They state "It is the law as written by the Congress that governs the commission and the law as so written does not provide for the protection of domestic industries from serious injury threatened by increased imports that may occur in the future."

Two Dissenting Commissioners

The two commissioners dissenting from the majority report contend that the commission has not formulated a "standard interpretation" of the term "like or directly competitive product." They also contend that the grower and feeder of lambs, both here and abroad, have a far greater interest than the packer in promoting consumption of dressed lamb. They also contend that the prospective continuation of the trend in imports will cause serious injury in the future and they, therefore, hold that the industry is presently being threatened with serious injury. The recommendation of the two dissenting commissioners was that in any 12-month period beginning on July 1, 1960, imports at present duties shall be limited to 90,000 live sheep and lambs; 11,125,000 pounds of dressed lamb; and 45,700,000 pounds of dressed mutton. Under their proposal, present duties of 75 cents per head on live lambs, 3½ cents per pound on dressed lamb and 2½ cents per pound on dressed mutton would apply on these quantities. They also recommended that anything above

this quantity in a 12-month period be assessed additional duties of 75 cents per head, 7 cents per pound and 5 cents per pound respectively.

Discussed by Executive Group

The entire subject of lamb and mutton imports will be highlighted at the NWGA Executive Committee meeting in Salt Lake City, July 19 and 20, where the future courses of action will be charted. The consensus of industry leaders at present is that further solutions are: (1) attempt to get the Trade Agreements Act further amended so that another application for relief can be directed to the Tariff Commission; (2) attempt to have the Trade Agreements Act amended so that Congress will re-assume some of its authority over tariffs and quotas; and (3) attempt to get tariff and quota action on lamb and mutton imports through congressional action next year. Regarding this third course of action, it was decided that with adjournment of the second session of the 86th Congress so close at hand, it would not be advisable to introduce any legislation this year.

Australians Express Mixed Emotions on Tariff Decision

THE Australian meat industry has received with a mixture of jubilation and caution the U. S. Tariff Commission's decision not to increase tariffs on mutton and lambs, according to the June 7 issue of "Muster."

Experts, the article stated, said that Australia was now in a position to build a permanent, valuable trade in mutton and lamb to America, but meat industry leaders were careful to stress that this trade was unlikely to become large enough to interfere with the American meat trade or the interests of American sheep owners.

Mr. Samuel Harp, a director of the International Shipping and Export Agency and managing director of Stock and Feed, Inc., importers of the latest shipment of Australian sheep to the United States, was quoted as saying the decision did not mean an "open slather" at the U. S. market.

He believed that any great expansion of Australian lamb and mutton exports to the United States would incense American sheep producers and eventually lead to tariff restrictions. He stated that the four-to-two majority against increased tariffs had been a narrow victory and the Australian meat industry should not be too jubilant.

Mr. Harp also said that the Delfino would not increase its activities in the shipment of live sheep to America, but would stabilize exports (to the United States) at about 125,000 live sheep a year.

For all practical purposes, he stated, there were only two ports at which live sheep from Australia could be landed in the United States, and that the present Delfino operations were about all the American trade could handle. Attempts to increase this trade would damage the price structure and would prove uneconomical.



The cool mountain-rimmed campus of the University of Wyoming will be the scene of the first National Lamb and Wool Industry Conference, August 8-9.

Lamb and Wool Conference

PROBLEMS . . . PROGRESS . . . POTENTIAL

ALL segments of the lamb and wool industry—from growers to textile manufacturers—will discuss problems, progress, and potential of the business at the first National Lamb and Wool Industry Conference August 8-9 at Laramie.

The conference will take place at the University of Wyoming, on a mountain-rimmed campus with an average 60-degree summer temperature and an international reputation in wool research.

Conference aim is "to improve the economic position of the sheep industry and to enable it to better fulfill its responsibility to the consuming public and to the nation through examination of problems, review of new developments, and stimulation of industry action."

A committee of 12 industry organization and institution representatives set the aim in a meeting this spring.

All interested individuals and industry people are invited to attend the "give and take" discussions. The planning committee is preparing for an attendance of 400.

The two-day conference will feature a general session with two keynote speakers, separate but simultaneous lamb and wool sessions, two special lamb luncheons and a buffalo barbecue.

A tentative program for the conference appeared on page 16 of the June National Wool Grower. National authorities will lead discussions in the five divisions of the lamb and wool sessions. Lamb divisions are marketing, processing and grading, merchandising, promotion and production and

economics. Wool divisions are preparation and marketing, processing, utilization, promotion and production and economics.

General conference chairman is Don Clyde, Heber City, Utah, American Sheep Producers Council president, and past-president of the National Wool Growers Association.

Section chairmen will be William McGregor, Hooper, Washington; for lamb and Walter Pfluger, Eden, Texas, for wool.

Conference sponsors in addition to

the National Wool Growers Association include: National Lamb Feeders Association; National Farmers Union; National Live Stock and Meat Board; National Wool Marketing Corporation; United States Livestock Sanitary Association; Boston Wool Trade Association; American Feed Manufacturers Association, Inc.; American Farm Bureau Federation; National Association of Livestock Auction Markets; American Meat Institute; American Veterinary Medical Association; and American Sheep Producers Council.

President Josendal Cordially Invites You to Attend Conference

I would like to take this means of inviting all wool growers to attend the First National Lamb and Wool Industry Conference in Laramie, Wyoming, August 8 and 9.

Many of you may wonder why such a conference is being held. Can it accomplish anything? We firmly believe that the forthcoming conference will be of real benefit to the industry. Leaders of all segments of the lamb and wool industry and allied agricultural organizations will meet to discuss the problems and the direction of the sheep industry.

With the expiration of the National Wool Act coming next year and the recent decision of the Tariff Commission that the lamb industry is not now in need of tariff-quota protection, both phases of the sheep industry are at a crossroads.

We see editorial comments criticizing the American sheep industry as a dying industry—inefficient and not deserving of any help from the government.

It is imperative that we take a constructive, thorough look at every facet of our industry, with the end in view of improving every phase, from production on to the finished product, in order to provide the American public high quality lamb and wool products.

We have an industry to be proud of—producing lamb and wool—essential to our nation's defense and a valuable contribution to the economy.

The coming industry conference will take a long look at sheep production with the end in view of doing everything possible on every front to improve and expand sheep production.

—Harold Josendal, President
National Wool Growers Association



Recorded above in pictures is the first arrival of Australian live lambs at the port of San Francisco on June 8. Photo No. 1 shows the first of the 24,000 lambs as they are discharged from the

Delfino at Pier 92 in San Francisco. Photos Nos. 2 and 3 show the lambs being ushered into holding pens for a 30-day quarantine period. (California Livestock News photos.)

S.S. Delfino:

Some 24,000 Australian Lambs Arrive at San Francisco Port

JUNE 8 marked the arrival of the first load of live Australian lambs at the state-owned Port of San Francisco. The S. S. Delfino steamed into the port and immediately began discharging some 24,000 head of live lambs. In three days all the lambs had left the ship and were being held in quarantine pens for a 30-day period before being allowed to go to slaughter or to feedlots. The Delfino made three runs last year from Australia to the Port of San Diego.

The lambs owned by Stock and Feed, Inc., of San Francisco were practically all whitefaces, leggy and thin-boned. They showed quite a bit of Dorset, Border Leicester and perhaps some Corriedale type. The average weights of the lambs were variously estimated from 62 to 75 pounds.

Two competent judges who viewed the lambs being unloaded the third day thought the lambs may have had a shrink of 20 per cent enroute and that 10 per cent might be fat in 30 days and four out of seven of the lambs they saw would be fat in 60 days.

The general appearance seemed to be better than any of the previous three shipments. Death loss was estimated at 588 head enroute and only one death out of 7,200 off the ship the first night after unloading. Death losses had been heavier on earlier shipments.

The lambs were said to have cost a higher price in the country in Australia than previous shipments. Sam Harp, a managing director of the venture, mentioned last March that it was planned to take on older lambs for this shipment but a shortage of this type and desire to fill up resulted in taking smaller and

younger lambs than previously contemplated. There were some 13 or more lambs born during the voyage.

Instead of blowing air into the hold of the ship as was done on the earlier shipments, exhaust fans were installed and were reported to have improved the ventilating system. Difficulty was said to have continued to occur in the hold in the fore part of the ship. They unloaded this section first.

One unverified estimate of the price

paid for the lambs in Australia was 9 cents per pound. A profit of up to \$3 per head is predicted for the shipment, barring any unforeseen difficulties. Fiji Islanders were employed to feed the lambs enroute at a reported salary of \$1 per day plus board.

The Delfino left for Los Angeles June 11 where it will pick up a general cargo. It arrived back in San Francisco June 20, where it will begin its return voyage to Australia.

Dead Sheep Found on California Shore

NO sooner had the 24,000 sheep from the S. S. Delfino been discharged at the Port of San Francisco than a second and unheralded arrival was discovered. A mysterious air was cast when more than 30 carcasses of dead sheep drifted in from the Pacific Ocean onto a Daly City Beach on June 12. Daly City is a suburb of San Francisco.

Some of the dead carcasses drifted onto a two-mile stretch of beach in burlap sacks and others had their throats cut. It was estimated by a Peninsula Humane Society officer that the sheep had been in the water two days.

Appeals were immediately sent by the California Wool Growers Association and others to the state Department of Agriculture and the USDA asking that the source of dead sheep be immediately established and also that the carcasses be held in cold storage until such identification was made. The National Wool

Growers Association joined in urging the USDA to take action.

A June 13 press report from San Francisco states that "While authorities searched for their source, David R. Girdwood, director of the Stock and Feed Corporation, which owns 25,000 sheep delivered by sea Wednesday in San Francisco, said he doubts the dead ones are from the ship. There were some sheep mortalities on the trip in, but the carcasses are never discharged within 100 miles of a shore."

San Mateo County officials, according to a later press report, planned to bill the Delfino for the cost of cleaning the beaches of the dead sheep carcasses. The ship's agent, David Girdwood, was then quoted as saying he believed the cost would be covered by insurance and the county should send along the bill. "We don't want any hard feelings over this," Girdwood said.

(Continued on page 30)

Wool Not Included In Gatt Bargaining

ON May 27 the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements, with the approval of the President, issued a list of articles to be considered for possible concessions by the United States in forthcoming negotiations under the Trade Agreements Act of 1934.

Raw wool is not included in the list of tariff concessions. The White House has once again held to the agreement made in 1954 with the passage of the National Wool Act that the tariff on raw wool would not be further reduced. The White House was reminded of this agreement earlier this year by NWGA President Harold Jonsen and Executive Secretary Edwin E. Marsh. Wool fabrics now under the provisions of the tariff-rate quota are not included in the list, since they are up for separate negotiations.

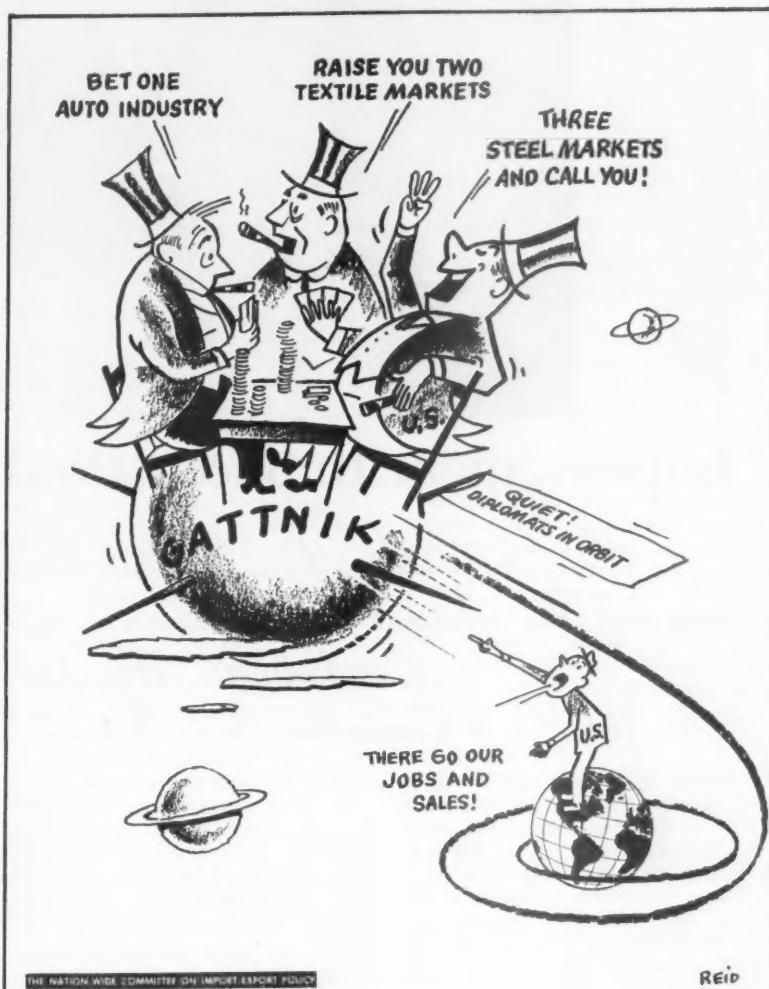
Some manufactured items in chief value of wool are on the list for possible concessions, including blankets, knit fabrics valued over \$1 per pound, hose, knit underwear, knit or crocheted outerwear (including some sweaters), hat bodies, Axminster carpets, some classes of floor coverings, tapestries and upholstery goods.

No dressed lamb or mutton or live lambs are included on the list but cattle weighing over 700 pounds are listed. The list was released May 27 and the Tariff Commission has instituted a peril-point investigation under Section 3 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 with respect to all articles on the list. Public hearings in the investigation, at which all interested parties will be given an opportunity to appear and present information and views, will begin on July 11.

The purpose of the investigation is to obtain the facts necessary to enable the Tariff Commission to formulate findings for inclusion in a report to the President with respect to each article included in the list as to (1) the limit to which the modification of duties and other import restrictions, imposition of additional import restrictions, or specific continuance of existing customs or excise treatment may be extended in order to carry out the purpose of section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (Trade Agreements Act), without causing or threatening serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive articles; and (2) if increases in duties or additional import

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GATT "NEGOTIATIONS" 1960



Strange, Isn't It . . . ?

(Glossary of Liberal Trade Terms)

When the free trader asks Congress to reduce tariffs, *he's testifying*. . . .

When the protectionist asks Congress to increase tariffs, *he's lobbying*. . . .

When the free trader wants to increase imports, *it's international relations*. . . .

When the protectionist wants to regulate imports, *it's isolationism*. . . .

When foreign countries protect their markets, *they're shrewd*. . . .

When this country protects its markets, *it's greedy*. . . .

When foreign firms bid low, *they're competitive*. . . .

When American firms bid higher, *they're inefficient*. . . .

When foreign business pays low wages, *it's thrifty*. . . .

When domestic business pays higher wages, *it's inflationary*. . . .

When foreign producers take over domestic markets, *it's in the national interest*. . . .

When American producers protest, *it's only special interests*. . . .

When foreign manufacturers sell low-priced goods, *they're consumer-minded*. . . .

When American manufacturers sell higher-priced goods, *they're profit-minded*. . . .

Strange, isn't it?



Improvement In Sheep Production Methods

*An Address By Dr. Clair E. Terrill, Chief
Sheep and Fur Animal Research Branch - Agricultural Research Service
Beltsville, Maryland*

At NWGA Convention, San Antonio, Texas, January 26, 1960

THE sheep is undoubtedly a much more useful creature than when our ancestors first tamed them some seven to eight thousand years ago. Tremendous improvement has even been made since sheep were first brought to this continent less than 500 years ago. In fact, in 1810, the average wool clip was reported as two pounds per head. This had increased to seven pounds near the beginning of this century and now approaches nine pounds. These gains in fleece weight have certainly been accompanied by improvement in staple length and clean yield. Number of lambs per ewe, rate of gain, slaughter weight and slaughter quality have also improved over the years. In spite of these evident increases in efficiency of sheep and wool production, further improvements can and must be made if the sheep industry in the United States is to survive and grow.

Both lamb meat and wool have been in short supply in this country. We produce only slightly over half of the wool we consume and our per capita consumption of lamb and mutton is far below that of many other countries. In spite of these short supplies, prices have not been such to stimulate marked increases in production. Improvements in efficiency of production is a certain way to increase profitability along with promotion efforts to increase prices. Efficiency of production is within the

control of sheep producers. It is another sure way you can help yourselves to better compete with other meat animals and with imports. It is probably more important for me to convince you that improvements in efficiency are needed than to try to tell you how to do it.

Select for Productive Efficiency

Effective increases in productive efficiency can come through breeding. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that effective selection methods will lead to permanent gains, not only in quantity but also quality of lamb and wool.

Ram producers and purebred breeders have the greatest responsibility to improve breeding stock. The bulk of improvement through breeding comes from the selection of rams. Culling of low-producing ewes keeps flock production high but the culling must be continued if the bulk of the gains are to be maintained. On the other hand, the selection of the highest producing rams for use in breeding is more important in producing gains in the next generation. These gains will not be spectacular in any one year, but they accumulate and are not lost if selection is slowed or stopped. Selection for production traits through performance tests seem essential. This may involve comparisons within your own flock or in ram trials

such as are used at Sonora, Texas; Logan, Utah, and in a number of other states. I think both the Rambouillet and the Hampshire associations are to be complimented in setting up tests to improve their sheep.

Selection procedures must vary under different conditions but certain basic principles apply. Most important are accuracy and intensity of selection. Accuracy is aided by direct measures, such as body or fleece weights. Professor P. E. Neale's "squeeze" machine for clean fleece weight is an accurate measure which can be easily taken. Staple length can easily be measured. Visual measures of face covering or skin folds are quite accurate. Standard conditions, such as used in the ram tests at Sonora, Texas, lead to greater accuracy. Allowances must be made for important environmental factors, such as age, twinning and band or range differences. One of the largest sources of variation is changes from year to year. It is safest to only make comparisons or selections among records all taken in the same year.

Consider Heritability

Another measure of selection accuracy is heritability. Here accuracy refers to the extent to which the measure or weight observed is passed on to the next generation. Heritability measures the proportion of gain made in

selecting parents which is retained in the offspring. If we select parents which shear one pound heavier than the average, we expect the offspring to shear about .3 to .4 of a pound above average as various studies have shown the heritability of fleece weight to be about 30 to 40 per cent. Selection in only one parent reduces this by one-half. Thus, if we select replacement ewes one pound above average, we would increase the fleece weight of their offspring by about .15 of a pound.

Weaning weight and mature body weight have about the same heritability as fleece weight, but clean fleece weight, face covering, skin folds, staple length and fleece fineness, all generally have higher heritability than grease fleece weight. Twinning, conformation and fatness tend to be low in heritability. The knowledge of heritability of these various traits enables us to emphasize those of high heritability which can be improved more quickly and easily.

Intensity of selection as measured by the selection differential refers to the advantage of the selected animals over the population or group from which they come. For example, if we pick the heaviest shearing ram out of 25 rams produced in a given flock, he will shear about three pounds or over above average, while the best one out of a hundred will shear about four pounds above average. The best fifty per cent of ewes produced for replacement would shear only about .9 of a pound above average. If each gain is multiplied by 30 per cent, we find from 0.9 to 1.2 pound gain from the selection of rams and 0.27 pound gain from the selection of ewes.

Where we can select a new generation of rams every two years and a new generation of ewes every four years, these gains reduce to 0.45 to 0.6 of a pound for rams and 0.06 of a pound for ewes per year. It is obvious that most of the gain comes from the selection of rams. However, dividing each by two and adding them together results in a total gain of about one-fourth pound per year, if the best ram out of 25 is used and the best half of the ewes are retained.

It must be mentioned that the above calculations assume selection on fleece weight alone which would rarely be done. Also they assume a population which is quite variable in fleece weight. While these figures are expected to be true on the average, they cannot be expected to hold in each individual case. Recent selection experiments in Australia indicate gains of about half the above rate were actually made in a selection experiment over the last eight years. The reproductive rate for sheep is somewhat lower in Australia than here and this would probably reduce

the intensity of selection. The intensity of selection may be kept high by using only the very best rams and by turning generations as quickly as possible. This is done by changing from sires to offspring rapidly, such as using only the very best young rams each year.

Emphasize Valuable Traits

Traits important to income must be emphasized in selection if it is to be effective in producing more profitable sheep. Lamb production is more important. Selection for open face will increase number and pounds of lamb per ewe with only slight loss in fleece weight. Also larger ewes will produce more and heavier lambs. In fact, for each pound increase in the weight of a yearling ewe, she may produce about one-half pound more of lamb per year. Market weights of lambs have generally increased over the years. Further gains should probably come more from increasing the proportion of lambs marketed per ewe bred, rather than to market still heavier lambs. Thus, it will pay to increase production of twins. Ewes having twins can be expected to wean an average of about forty pounds of lamb per ewe year more than ewes of the same age having singles. Twinning has low heritability but small improvements may be worthwhile. To select for twin production, favor the young ewe having twins and rams born as twins from young mothers.

Quality of lamb meat deserves consideration in selection, but, unfortunately, we know little about how to measure it, particularly in the live animal where selection can be applied. Considerable research effort is now under way to correct this. Cooperative work now under way between the Agricultural Research Service and the Wyoming Experiment Station as a part of the western regional sheep breeding project was stimulated by an inquiry from Harold Josendal. These studies are aimed at gathering basic facts regarding lamb meat quality, its heritability and its relationships to factors which can be observed in the live animal.

Select for Wool Quality

Quality of wool is probably much easier to improve from selection than is quality of lamb, and our domestic wool clip is often criticized for being low in this respect. Improvements in staple length and in clean yield have probably occurred in recent years and further increases are generally needed, particularly for length of staple. Improvement in fleece density and in uniformity of length and fineness are also needed.

(Continued on page 38)

Mail Order Firm Offers Frozen Meat

MONTGOMERY Ward and Company has recently announced distribution of the first frozen meats and prepared foods catalog to be published by a major retail and mail order firm.

The 16-page catalog lists 37 varieties of portion-controlled and custom-trimmed meat and poultry products available in 26 different package weights.

The catalog illustrates steaks, roasts, poultry and ham from Wilson and Company's line of meats which have previously been available only to restaurants, hotels, clubs and institutions. It also offers 14 different types of Wilson's prepared foods called "Menu Paks."

Orders of 25 pounds or more are delivered within two weeks from the date of order and are shipped express prepaid to any part of the continental United States from the Wilson plant in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Frozen meats and prepared foods are shipped in insulated packages containing dry ice and are guaranteed to arrive in good condition.

World Sheep Numbers Increase Slightly

THE world gained about 10 million sheep during 1959 and now has about 983 million. This increase was less than 1 per cent above a year earlier, but is 15 per cent greater than the 1951-55 average.

One of the most significant developments in livestock production continues to be the emphasis being given by most Communist Bloc countries to producing faster-maturing animals, one type of which is sheep, in their drive to increase meat production. The slow increase in world numbers partly reflects the relatively low world wool prices in 1958 and early 1959.

The USSR, Red China and the Communist East European countries provided over 80 per cent of the world increase in sheep numbers during 1959, and about half of the world gain from the 1951-55 average. These gains, mostly in the Soviet Union, although the China mainland also gained considerably, resulted mainly from the special government emphasis and encouragement to all phases of sheep production; particularly improved pastures and breed improvement.

this month's QUIZ



THE only way we can sell our lambs for the right price is to sell feeder lambs at a light weight. These lambs get too big and woody here if we keep them too long and they are not good for anything. I think we should sell them when they are 75 to 80 pound lambs, whether they are feeders or fats, just for feeders' benefit.

—Howard Glazier
Kalispell, Montana

SINCE ours is a farm pasture operation, we can produce fat lambs at almost any weight the packers desire. We do, in fact, vary weights for different packers.

—Pacific Western Land Co.
Silver City, New Mexico

THE production of lambs lighter than 80 to 90 pounds at shipping time is not practical from the producers' point of view. However, I take the view that the customer is right in their demand.

—George S. Donnelly
Spray, Oregon

I think that the production of smaller lambs is practical if the packer will offer some inducement to the breeder and feeder. I feel sure the breeder can, and will, produce a lamb that will finish a wonderful carcass out of the feedlot at 105 pounds. I think many breeders have seen this coming on in the last few years. I started breeding my sheep with this in mind a few years back and I feel it is working fine for me.

—C. H. Godbold
Leakey, Texas

WE generally produce the lighter lamb, but most of them go into the feed lot as feeders at an average weight of 70 to 75 pounds.

—Douglas Q. Cannon
Circleville, Utah

IS THE PRODUCTION OF
SMALLER, LIGHTER LAMBS
PRACTICAL?

Lighter lambs would affect the income of the average sheepman considerably. How can a 70 pound lamb bring the money a 90 pound lamb will bring?

Here in this part of the country light lambs are out all together because the mountain range produces a heavy lamb.

—Jacob J. S. Wurz
Cut Bank, Montana

THE way I see it, due to better breeding to larger sheep the feeder lambs seem to be about 20 pounds heavier than 10 years ago. It seems a feeder has to put a certain number of pounds on them to maintain a feeder business. Most lambs nowadays do not start to fatten until they reach 100 pounds due to the fact that they are bigger boned.

As I see it the only thing a feeder can do is pay a premium for lighter feeder lambs or for packers to make a bigger spread on the fat price for light and heavy weights.

—Dave Tompkins
Newell, South Dakota

FRANKLY speaking, until last week I would not have been able to give you an answer to this question. Local packers have consistently turned down lambs dressing 35 to 40 pounds. But last week lamb was the "special" of our local supermarket and my wife and I got a "consumer's eye-view" of the lamb business. The leg of lamb (as advertised) sold at 79 cents but the smallest leg offered came to \$7.67. We took this one, had three meals on it and loved it. The point occurred to us, however, that a meat bill for one week of nearly eight dollars might very well frighten most consumers right over to the hamburger counter.

The point of our adventure in buying lamb across the counter is simply this—if we're going to increase the utilization of lamb, we need to direct our production to meet consumer demand and, frankly speaking again, if I were to guess I'd say that the consumer wants smaller-boned, lighter carcass lamb.

—Leonard L. Jones
LaCrosse, Washington

LAST fall we received about the same amount of money for lightweight feeder lambs as we did for the heavier lambs weighing 75 to 85 pounds. In my opinion, however, the heavy weights are more practical in the long run.

—Don Thompson
Buffalo, South Dakota

Ido not favor smaller lambs. I cannot see how we can control lambs out on the range. As it is now, we have to have heavy lambs to make a profit.

—Thomas F. Furlong, Jr.
Tomales, California

OUR fat lambs usually average about 95 pounds when sold in March or early April.

We pasture them in the fall on beet tops and other roughage on the ranch until June or early February—then corral them and start on grain.

The most practical method of producing smaller lighter lambs seems to be the production and saving of a higher percentage of twin lambs.

—Donald Gibson
Hysham, Montana

THE production of smaller, lighter lambs is not practical for us. It costs us no more to produce a fat lamb on our mountain range. The difference received for a fat lamb is sometimes the difference between profit and loss. The ideal weight for a lamb in our circumstances is 95 pounds. Our average runs very close to this. If it is less, it means much less profit for us.

It costs us very little more to produce a 95 pound lamb in the clover than it does an 85 pound one.

The shrinkage in shipping our lighter lambs is always greater. A 95 pound lamb shipped from our mountain range to an eastern market will shrink an average of six pounds, while an 85 pound lamb will shrink 12 to 14 pounds. This is a loss to the packer.

—H. Hood
Clarkston, Washington

PRODUCING smaller lambs would be practical if the packers paid more per pound for the lambs.

Last year was a bad year for the sheepmen and a lot of them went behind.

—Dick Jackson
Starbuck, Washington

SMALLER, lighter lambs are not practical for the producer because of prices. The producer needs all the money he can get for a lamb.

—Tom Glennie
Judith Gap, Montana

Public Relations . . .

(Continued from page 9)

included on the convention program so that all members will realize the seriousness of the situation and the part that each can play in remedying it.

This program will not require a great deal of money but it will require that the members be willing to donate their time and effort. Most newspapers and radio and TV stations have farm editors who are looking for newsworthy items that are properly written. With good source material from the national organization, these newsmen will be more than willing to use the items which are supplied. Such material is a help to them and you should not feel that you are asking them to donate time and space.

Personal calls on the leaders of the community are extremely important in putting across our ideas and our position. These are the men who make policy for the community, set up the programs for the chamber of commerce, fraternal organizations and service clubs. Through these men, you can arrange to speak at the meetings of the various organizations. A speech is news and is usually reported in the papers. The speakers platform is one of the best methods of presenting our views to the public. This type of program installed in each community would have a tremendous impact if faithfully carried out. Organization and work are necessary to make it successful but not a great deal of money.

Let us start now to present our story to the public before we lose all our influence with the politicians who by force must respond to the public's opinion or be removed from office. Let us

start now so that we may have sound and orderly consideration of farm problems and programs and not punitive legislation which will serve only to place farmers in the "Peasant Class," a position which they occupy in most other countries of the world. Let us start now so that here in America one farmer may continue to produce the food and fiber for 25 other Americans and do it at a profit.

Two Million Acres Transferred to Taylor Grazing Districts

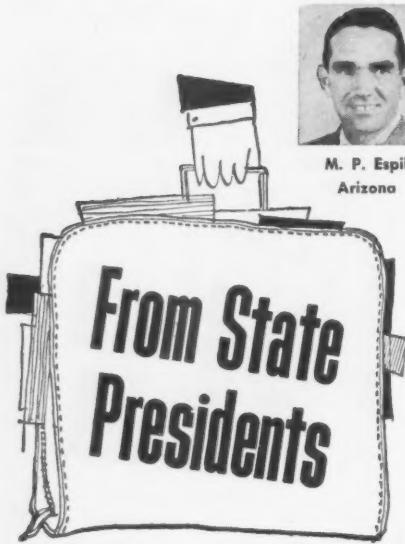
SECRETARY of the Interior Fred A. Seaton on June 3 ordered the consolidation of approximately two million acres of former land utilization project (LU) lands in Montana and New Mexico grazing districts. The lands were transferred to the Department of the Interior from the Department of Agriculture by President Eisenhower in November, 1958.

Secretary Seaton explained that the LU lands will be incorporated into the general administration of grazing district lands by the department's Bureau of Land Management. Approximately 1,806,740 acres will be consolidated with Montana grazing districts 1, 2, 3 and 6 and the remaining 239,003 acres will be added to New Mexico grazing districts 1 and 6.

Transfer of the lands to grazing district status, Secretary Seaton stated, will simplify administration of the areas and facilitate BLM range management and soil and water conservation projects on the lands. Under terms of the transfer order, the grazing fees charged for use of the lands will remain the same as that charged at the time the lands were under Department of Agriculture administration. The distribution of grazing receipts also remains unchanged, with 25 per cent being paid to the counties in which the lands are located.

BLM Director Edward Wozzley explained that BLM obtained special authority from Congress to designate an additional 25 per cent of revenues for the construction of range improvements.

The lands involved are intermingled with and adjacent to other grazing district lands. The LU lands were part of several million acres purchased by the federal government during the 1930's under terms of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.



M. P. Espil
Arizona



W. P. Rickard
California



Marshall Hughes
Colorado



Wilbur F. Wilson
Idaho



Dan Tavenner
Montana



Stanley C. Ellison
Nevada



W. E. Overton
New Mexico



Ken Johnson
Oregon



Martin Tenant
South Dakota



Lucius M. Stephens
Texas



Welby Aagard
Utah



Parm Dickson
Washington



J. Norman Stratton
Wyoming

Decision is Superb Job of Buck Passing

ACCORDING to the last correspondence from our able associate editor of the National Wool Grower, Miss Gladys Mike, Mr. Lucius M. Stephens of Texas was the only state president who made the effort to help fill the page reserved for the state presidents' reports or gripes last month. Looks as if more of us had better get on the ball!

The findings of the Tariff Commission on the importation of lamb and mutton was a superb job of buck passing. The idea that the dressed price or quantity of imported lamb and mutton would not affect the domestic producer since he sold his products on a live basis is pure nonsense and demonstrates the thoughtlessness of the majority which made the decision.

We should send our thanks to the two Tariff Commission members who considered the welfare of their own country first and dissented against the decision of the majority of four.

In view of the fact that federally inspected slaughtered lambs dropped 2 per cent in tonnage the last week in May in comparison with the preceding week, I am wondering if it would not be a good idea to market lambs as soon as they will grade choice and avoid a glut in the market later as happened two years ago. It's tough, though, to pass up good range and trying for added pounds.

The wool growers of the state of Washington will be pleased to know that your association met with the Public

Service Commission to ask for a 30,000 rate. Since there was no opposition to the new rate, we are quite optimistic that our efforts will be successful.

I would also like to remind all our members that this year's ram sale is shaping up to be the best we have yet held. There will be a large selection of top quality bucks and ewes. The date—August 10.

—Parm Dickson, President
Washington Wool Growers
Association

Group Endeavor Pays off

BY the time this is read every grower in Idaho will have received his incentive payment on wool and lambs sold in 1959. It is well to remember that it was individuals working collectively who made this possible. This was an accomplishment of organization. The important thing now is for each one of us to join in an all-out effort for renewal of the National Wool Act. It will take action on the part of every grower.

It seems in the present lamb market (June 20) the buyer is more necessary to the seller than the seller is to the buyer. This condition should be turned around. The seller should be more important to the buyer than the buyer is to him.

The summer executive session of the National Wool Growers, set for Salt Lake, July 19-20, will be of the greatest importance in laying plans for renewal of the National Wool Act and possibly a survey of the present lamb market situation.

Of equal importance to each sheep-

man in Idaho will be the mid-year meeting of growers and association officers, which will be held Wednesday evening, August 3, the day of the Idaho State Ram Sale.

At that time like matters as reviewed at the National will be studied with the view of Idaho doing its full part and contributing its share to these essential jobs ahead.

—Wilbur F. Wilson, President
Idaho Wool Growers Association

Texas Range and Moisture Condition Very Poor

WE regret to report that range conditions in Texas for June are very poor. Total rainfall hardly equals the worst of the seven-year drought over most of Texas. Isolated spots have had rain.

We regret the Tariff Commission's decision on imported lamb and hope that we can give them a more convincing story when we are granted another hearing. We think we can by that time, provided any of us are still in the sheep business.

The writer along with the Texas Miss Wool, Day Padgett of San Antonio, and Texas Executive Secretary Tom Wallace, were in Washington recently for the annual barbecue luncheon and picnic of the Texas Society. While there we tried to do a number of things that would be beneficial to the sheep and wool industry. The Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers Association were hosts to the 1,000 members by furnishing the

(Continued on page 41)

The National Wool Grower

USDA Announces Payment Rates for 1959 Incentive Program

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture on June 21 announced that shorn wool payments for the 1959 marketing year—to bring average wool prices up to the previously-announced incentive level of 62 cents per pound under the National Wool Act—will amount to 43.2 per cent of the dollar returns each producer received from the sale of shorn wool during the year. This will result in an incentive payment to producers of \$43.20 for every \$100 received from the sale of shorn wool during the fifth year of the program.

USDA also announced that the payment rate on sales of lambs that have never been shorn to compensate for the wool on them will be 75 cents per hundredweight of live animals sold. This payment is based on the shorn wool payment and is designed to discourage unusual shearing of lambs before marketing.

Because the average mohair price of 96.4 cents per pound received by producers was above the mohair support price of 70 cents per pound, no payments will be made on mohair sold during the 1959 marketing year.

Payments Begin July 1

County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) offices will begin making payments soon after July 1. Applications for payment were filed with these offices by April 30. The payments will be made on shorn wool and unshorn lambs marketed from April 1, 1959, through March 31, 1960.

The wool incentive program was authorized by the National Wool Act of 1954. Legislation originally provided for a program during the 1955 through 1958 marketing years but was extended in 1958 to continue through the 1959, 1960, and 1961 marketing years. The act directs the Secretary of Agriculture to support the price of shorn wool at an incentive level he finds necessary to encourage an annual production of 300 million pounds of shorn wool. The act limits the cumulative payments to an amount equal to 70 per cent of the duties collected on imports of wool and wool manufactures since Jan. 1, 1953.

Production Increasing

Shorn wool production in 1959 continued to move upward and was almost 7 per cent more than in 1958. Although

1959 production of 257.2 million pounds is well below the 300-million pound annual production goal provided by the Wool Act, it was the largest yearly output since the 1946 clip. The 1960 clip is expected to be about 4 per cent larger than 1959, or about 265 million pounds. For the third successive year, numbers of stock sheep on farms and ranches increased. Numbers on Jan. 1, 1960, were up 3 per cent from a year earlier and were the largest since 1948.

The shorn wool payment rate for the 1959 marketing year was determined on the basis of the difference between the national average of prices received by growers for shorn wool sold during the 1959 marketing year and the 62-cent per pound incentive level announced for the 1959 marketing year in September, 1958. The average price received by growers was 43.3 cents per pound as determined by the Agricultural Marketing Service on the basis of prices reported by growers in their applications for payment. The wool incentive rate of 43.2 per cent is the amount needed to bring the average return for wool up to the incentive level of 62 cents per pound.

To determine the wool incentive payment for individual producers, the rate of 43.2 per cent is applied to the dollar return each producer received for wool after paying marketing charges. The percentage method of payment is designed to encourage producers to do a good job of marketing their wool. Under this method, the producer who gets the best possible price for his wool also gets a higher incentive payment.

The lamb payment rate of 75 cents per hundredweight is determined on the basis of the average weight of wool per 100 pounds of lamb, the value of lamb wool relative to shorn wool, and the average shorn wool incentive payment per pound. The payment of 75 cents per hundredweight of live animal was determined by multiplying five (the average weight of wool in pounds per 100 pounds of lamb) times 15 cents which is 80 per cent (value of lamb wool relative to shorn wool) of the average shorn wool payment of 18.7 cents per pound (the difference between the 62-cent incentive price and the average price received by growers of 43.3 cents per pound of shorn wool).

Promotion Deductions

Deductions of one cent per pound from shorn wool payments and five cents per 100 pounds of liveweight from lamb payments will be made for advertising, promotion, and related market development activities on wool and lamb. This self-help program (under Section 708 of the National Wool Act) is carried out by the American Sheep Producers Council, Inc., which was established for that purpose. Deductions from payments were approved by producers in referendums in 1955 and 1959.

Payments Enumerated

Through April 30, payments under the wool incentive program for the 1958 marketing year totaled \$85,026,000. Of this total, \$73,644,000 were paid on shorn wool and \$11,382,000 on unshorn lambs. Payment rates for that year of 70.3 per cent on shorn wool and \$1.02 per hundredweight on lambs were the highest of the first four years of the program. These high rates were based on an average wool price during the 1958 marketing year of 36.4 cents per pound, which was the lowest since 1941. In addition, the payment total was increased because 1958 marketings were heavy due to a large 1957-clip carry-over which was prompted by declining market prices.

Payments to producers for the first four years (1955 through 1958) of the wool incentive program totaled \$210,660,000. Of this, \$180,332,000 were paid on shorn wool and \$30,327,000 on unshorn lambs. From these amounts, \$11,464,000 were deducted for the advertising and sales promotion program.

The incentive level for shorn wool for the current or 1960 marketing year which includes marketings between April 1, 1960, and March 31, 1961, is 62 cents per pound, the same as for each of the preceding years of the program to date. The program regulations for the current marketing year also continue the same as for the 1959 year and earlier years.

The incentive level for the 1961 marketing year which begins April 1, 1961, and runs through March 31, 1962, will be announced this fall. The 1961 year would be the last of the payment program under present legislation.

It Pays To Use Chemicals Safely

Special Pamphlet Insert



MUCH emphasis has been placed recently on the role of chemicals in food production. Ever since the cranberry fiasco last November, the eyes of the nation have been focused on the use of chemicals in producing its food supply.

A wide variety of chemicals are used today in all phases of food production, processing and marketing. They include chemical fertilizers, insecticides and weed killers . . . antibiotics, antiseptics and preservatives . . . feed additives, fumigants, fungicides . . . and others.

These chemicals are as essential for efficient production of foods on the farm as are tractors, improved varieties of crops and better breeds of livestock. They play as great a part in assuring consumers a continuing supply of nutritious and appetizing foods as do our modern methods of food processing and marketing.

We can not continue to produce adequate amounts of safe and wholesome foods without chemicals. Abandoning their use on farms and in the food industry would result in an immediate decline in the quantity and overall quality of our food supply and cause a rapid rise in food prices paid by consumers.

On our farms, chemicals enable us

to produce the great variety of foods people want in the tremendous quantities needed. They also give indispensable protection to the natural excellence of these foods against the ravages of pests and diseases. In large part because of chemicals, American consumers enjoy fruits, vegetables, cereals, meat, poultry products and milk of unexcelled quality and freedom from contamination.

The National Wool Grower is glad to cooperate with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in its educational campaign for all who use agricultural chemicals by inserting the pamphlet which follows entitled "Mr. Livestock Producer . . . It Pays to Use Chemical Safely."

Farmers, processors and distributors all have a stake in the proper use of agricultural and food chemicals. Their concern with the safety and wholesomeness of the food supply is identical with that of consumers.

Years of experimentation and experience show conclusively that the most profitable—as well as the safest—way to use chemicals in producing, processing or marketing a food is to follow instructions on the label.

Feeding experiments by the USDA show clearly, for example, that there is no advantage to cattle feeders in using

stilbestrol in quantities greater than recommended. The full value of this additive in the saving of food can be realized without resorting to overdoses.

The same is true in using other chemicals in food production and marketing. Before a chemical can be placed on the market the manufacturer must demonstrate that when used as prescribed on the label, it will do the job claimed for it and will not leave a harmful residue.

Growers have still another reason to use chemicals exactly as directed. If harmful residues are found on their products it means that they can not be marketed. The continued confidence of consumers is essential to the maintenance of stable markets.

Our food supply in the United States is the safest, cleanest and most wholesome in the world. Until we can eradicate insects and other pests by more improved methods, it will be necessary to use chemicals in producing food.

We urge every sheepman to be extra careful in using these chemicals to protect the industry from any loss of consumer confidence through any happening like the cranberry episode mentioned earlier. Read the leaflet inserted here and then whenever you use any insecticide, food additive or implant, be sure to read the labels and follow the instructions carefully.

White House Releases Report on Study of Chemicals and Drugs

THE White House on May 14 made public the report of a study of certain aspects of the use of chemicals and drugs as food additives, which President Eisenhower requested to be made by the Departments of Agriculture and Health, Education and Welfare and the President's Science Advisory Committee.

In making this study, the Science Advisory Committee convened a special panel of experts and consulted scientists from the Agriculture and Health, Education and Welfare Departments and also outside government circles.

Findings of the study were approved by the President's special assistant for science and technology, Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky, and also concurred in by the Departments of Agriculture and Health, Education and Welfare.

The report describes the complex nature of the scientific issues involved in protecting the food supply from added cancer-producing substances. The following recommendations were made:

1. That the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare appoint a board advisory to him to assist in the evaluation of scientific evidence on the basis of which decisions have to be made prohibiting or permitting the use of certain possibly cancer-producing compounds.

The advisory board should be composed of scientists from the National Cancer Institute, the Food and Drug Administration, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the scientists outside of government from a panel nominated by the National Academy of Sciences.

It would be the function of the board to weigh evidence and to make recommendations to the secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on the basis of available scientific data, both on applications for approval of new food additives and in all cases where the withdrawal of a prior approval or sanction is under consideration.

It would also be the function of this board to review from time to time its recommendations and to modify them in the light of new scientific knowledge. Further, the board would assume the responsibility of recommending to the secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare specific research problems to be undertaken to provide necessary scientific data.

2. If existing legislation does not permit the secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to exercise discretion consistent with the recommendations of this report, it is recommended that

(Continued on page 40)

The National Wool Grower

**Mr.
LIVESTOCK
PRODUCER . . .**



**It Pays To Use
Chemicals Safely**

Leaflet No. 472

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MEAT IS A HIGHLY NUTRITIONAL FOOD

**Safe use of agricultural chemicals helps
of the Nation's meat supply**

This concerns:

Your Production

Modern pesticides, drugs, and feed additives have an established place in livestock production.

They are important aids in safeguarding the health of livestock and increasing production efficiency.

All these chemicals cost money. It pays to use them *only in recommended amounts*.

When properly used, they are safe and effective. But some of them can be injurious to humans or animals if used improperly.

Residues of certain chemicals are stored in animal tissues. In some animals, these residues may accumulate little by little over a long period. Some residues remain in the bodies of livestock a long time, and others are soon broken down and eliminated.

By using recommended procedures, you can guard against harmful residues that would make your products illegal for sale.

Your Customers

Consumer confidence is vital to you and the entire industry. This confidence has been built upon high standards achieved in the production of healthy animals and their slaughtering, processing, and distribution under sanitary conditions, carefully supervised by trained meat inspectors.

The American livestock and meat industry

US, WHOLESOME FOOD

• high quality—and adequate quantity—

has achieved an enviable reputation for wholesome meats.

Federal Meat Inspection is recognized throughout the world as a model for food safety.

The demand for your livestock and the prices you receive have always been dependent on the consumer's desire for and acceptance of meats, and the demand in the future will continue to depend on maintaining consumer confidence.

Your Responsibility

Avoiding harmful residues in animals you raise is your responsibility.

Laws protect consumers of meat from harmful residues. These laws also protect you, by requiring that manufacturers give specific instructions on the label for the safe use of pesticides, drugs, feed additives, and other chemicals.

These instructions are based on:

1. *Safe dosage levels.*
2. *Proper mixture of materials used.*
3. *Safe methods of use.*
4. *Safe time intervals between application of materials and slaughter, to insure elimination of residues.*

You can get the benefit of farm chemicals, protect your customers, and fulfill your own responsibilities, if you follow a few simple rules.

FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE RULES

1. Carefully read and observe to the letter all instructions on the label.
2. Accurately measure and thoroughly mix ingredients.
3. Use exact prescribed dosages.
4. Follow recommendations as to type, age, and condition of animals treated.
5. Use prescribed methods of administration.
6. Observe required time intervals between treatment and marketing of livestock.
7. Implant or inject materials only in recommended locations on the animal's body.
8. Guard against pesticide contamination of drinking water, feed, and utensils.
9. Observe safety precautions to avoid harmful effects to persons administering chemicals.
10. Be sure that forage has been treated only with permitted pesticides.
11. Feed treated forage only as recommended.

**Always read and follow
instructions on the label.**

**If in doubt consult your
County Agricultural Agent
or Veterinarian.**

Issued March 1960

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents,
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D.C. - Price 5 cents

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1960-O-540336

Let's Talk About Our Auxiliary

"In necessary things, unity; in doubtful things, liberty; in all things, charity."
—Richard Baxter

Twenty Years of Progress . . .

Story of South Dakota Auxiliary

★ Belle Fourche

South Dakota

THE Women's Auxiliary of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association was originally designed to entertain the wives of the men who came to the wool growers conventions.

The group organized March 13, 1940, at the home of Mrs. Carl Scheideger. A group of women got together before the meeting and made favors out of wool for the dinner table.

First Officers

The first officers were: Mrs. Walter Cunningham, Belle Fourche, president; Mrs. Harry Devereaux, Rapid City, first vice president; Mrs. Otto Wolff, Rapid City, second vice president; and Mrs. John Widdoss, Belle Fourche, secretary-treasurer.

During the war the organization did not hold regular meetings. In 1942 the sheep growers auxiliary joined with the wives of cattle growers, but in 1946 they became independent again.

Contest Begins

With the start of the National Make It Yourself With Wool contest, South Dakota became interested and the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Auxiliary became its sponsor.

In 1948 Mrs. John Widdoss, president and director, took six girls to the national finals in Salt Lake City, Utah.

The following year Mrs. Art Jeremiason was appointed the first state contest director and served three years. Mrs. Jeremiason was followed by Mrs. Alice Blake, Mrs. David Heinbaugh, Mrs.

Dave Widdoss, Mrs. George Erickson and the present director, Marjorie Evenson.

At first the state was divided into five districts, but as the contest grew so did the districts. Under Mrs. David Heinbaugh's direction and with the aid of Mary North of the Wool Bureau, the state was divided into eleven districts with a director for each district. These districts send a junior and senior winner to the state contest in Belle Fourche.

Dutch Ram Auctions

The money for the early contests was obtained by dutch ram auctions held at the Buffalo Ram Sale, Newell Ram Sale and Belle Fourche Livestock Exchange Sheep Sale.

The district Make It Yourself With Wool contests are held when most convenient for the districts. The state contest has been held in conjunction with the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers convention in Belle Fourche,

In 1948 a new feature was added to the evening style review—a "Kiddies in Wool Review." This is made up of tiny tots modeling wool garments either partly or completely handmade. The garments may be made over or new, but must be of 100 per cent wool. No judging is done, but a small gift is awarded each youngster.

In 1958 the adult wool sewing contest was started under the guidance of Mrs. R. N. Beals, Belle Fourche. The present director is Mrs. Dave Widdoss. The adult contest originally started as a dress only, but has grown to include the same garments as the girls will have.

Lamb Promotion

Lamb promotion has been a part of the auxiliary since its early beginning and has grown each year.

The Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Auxiliary meets four times a

year, once each season, with the winter meeting being held in connection with the annual convention.

South Dakota has had many outstanding state presidents, but one, Mrs. Rudie Mick, went on to become president of the National Wool Growers Auxiliary.

State Contest Director

MARJORIE Evenson, director of the Make It Yourself With Wool contest is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Evenson, Camp Crook. Marjorie holds a B.A. degree from the University of South Dakota and has taught physical education in Nebraska and South Dakota. At present Marjorie is living on a ranch 16 miles north of Camp Crook with her parents and brother.

Auxiliary President

MRS. E. E. (May) Karinen, president of the WSDSG Auxiliary, is a veteran in auxiliary work. May has served as secretary-treasurer, treasurer, second vice president and first vice president and for five years as lamb promotion chairman. She is a graduate of the intermediate teachers course at Black Hills Teachers College and taught five years in Montana and South Dakota. In 1927 she married E. E. Karinen and moved to a sheep ranch near Fruitdale. They have two daughters and six grandsons.

Mrs. Karinen's favorite story is of a 4-H club leader who approached her as she was passing out the very first contest blanks ever seen in South Dakota. The leader informed her that virgin wool was a strip of wool four inches wide which extended down the sheep's back from head to tail. Nothing Mrs. Karinen could say would change her mind. Finally, May contacted Mr. Harry Devereaux, Rapid City, who wired Washington, D. C., and had them send the qualifications of virgin wool. There is still some question that the club leader was even convinced then.



Slaughter Lamb Prices Plunge Sharply Toward End of Month

June 23, 1960

EARLY June slaughter lamb prices held steady with the late May offerings but fell off sharply toward the end of the month.

Wide fluctuations in market receipts and the wholesale carcass prices were both large contributing factors in causing lower late June live lamb prices. For example, total production of lamb and mutton for the week ending June 4 was 10.4 million pounds, while a week later total commercial production amounted to 13.1 million pounds.

Wholesale slaughter prices remained steady to strong during the first three weeks of the month, but took a sharp \$2 to \$3 drop in the final stages of June. On June 21, 30- to 45-pound choice and prime spring lamb carcasses were selling on the New York market at \$48 to \$52; 45- to 55-pound carcasses were bringing \$47 to \$52; and 55- to 65-pound carcasses were bringing \$45 to \$48 per hundredweight.

Sheep and lambs to be slaughtered in commercial plants will likely reach 16 million head by the end of 1960, about 3 to 4 per cent more than a year ago, or an increase of about a half million head. This allows for an increase of stock sheep comparable to that of last year.

Commercial slaughter during the first quarter of 1960 amounted to 3.8 million head and the second quarter production is estimated to be about the same. This leaves about 8.4 million head to be killed during the second half of 1960.

Lamb prices in July are likely to reflect the usual yearly seasonal decline in spite of no abnormal increases in total supply. With live lamb prices lower on June 23 than a year ago. Prices for most of July are likely to remain about steady with occasional soft spots as quality and quantity vary.

We can expect a normal percentage of this year's lamb crop to be marketed as grass fat lambs. However, southwest Texas and southeastern New Mexico may be an exception as range conditions in these areas point to a higher percentage of lambs coming off as feeders.

Heavy supplemental feeding required during late winter and early spring in most of the 11 western states and six

plains states depleted hay stocks. Reported hay carryover on May 1 in 11 western states averaged 70 per cent of last year's and 85 per cent of the 1955-59 carryover. The six plains states had an even lower carry-over, 48 per cent of the 1959 and only 65 per cent of the 1955-59 stocks.

Fall lamb contracting got well under way with many large bands in Wyoming being signed at 18 cents in early June and easing off to 17½ as the month progressed. Montana also reported several thousand light fall lambs under contract between \$17 and \$18.

Country Sales and Contracting

CALIFORNIA

Early June: A total of around 10,000 choice and prime woolen and shorn spring slaughter lambs sold at \$21.50 to \$23 including a load shorn pellet fed at \$23 with 5 per cent shrink and a load of woolen 107 pounders also at \$23 f.o.b. Some 2,000 head of choice old crop shorn lambs with number one to

three pelts scaling 115 to 120 pounds sold at \$20 on a delivered basis. At least eight loads of choice and prime shorn woolen slaughter spring lambs sold at \$21.25 to \$22.25 while four loads of shorn feeder spring lambs and mixed fat and feeder lambs sold at \$19 to \$20.50. These mainly with number two pelts.

In southern California around five loads of choice and prime 106- to 112-pound shorn slaughter lambs with number two pelts sold at \$22.50 to \$23. Five to six thousand choice and prime woolen and shorn spring slaughter lambs sold at \$21 to \$22.50. A string of 600 mixed slaughter and feeder lambs with number two pelts sold at \$20.50 while another string of 400 good and choice shorn feeder spring lambs moved at \$19.

Mid June: Around 10 loads of mostly choice and prime 90- to 95-pound woolen spring slaughter lambs sold at \$21.75 to \$23, the bulk at \$22. A total of 39 loads of mostly choice and prime slaughter lambs with number one and two pelts and weighing 90 to 120 pounds moved at \$21.50 to \$22. Some 19 loads of mostly choice, but some prime, 85- to 100-pound woolen slaughter lambs sold at \$21.50 to \$22.50. Twenty-seven loads of choice and prime 85- to 108-pound shorn slaughter lambs with number one and two pelts moved at \$20.50 to \$22. A string of 650 head of good and choice 95-pound woolen mixed slaughter and feeder lambs sold at \$21,

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1960	1959
Week Ended.....	June 18	June 20
Inspected Sheep and Lamb Slaughter to Date....	5,701,816	5,503,781
Denver Average Lamb Prices (Spring):		
Prime	\$24.18	\$
Choice	23.68	25.80
Good	22.65	24.88
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 45-55 pounds.....	52.40	55.20
Choice, 45-55 pounds.....	51.40	54.50

Lamb and Mutton Weekly Kill (Week ended)

(No. Head)

	May 28	June 4	June 11	June 18
1960	260,000	255,000	285,000	250,000
1959	231,000	242,000	236,000	251,000

Federally Inspected Slaughter—May

(No. Head)

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep & Lambs
1960	1,606,000	378,000	5,483,000	1,110,000
1959	1,412,000	358,000	4,970,000	1,017,000

Lamb and Mutton Imports—Pounds

	January	February	March	April
1960	5,559,925	4,286,796	3,660,366	6,056,869
1959	4,598,287	1,729,252	2,308,196	12,186,004

while a string of 400 head good and choice 84-pound mixed slaughter and feeder shorn lambs with number two pelts moved at \$20.50.

Ewes: In early June a string of 900 head of good and choice solid-mouthed stock ewes sold at \$17 per head out of the wool and 2,000 mostly broken-mouthed stock ewes moved at \$10 per head. In mid-June a string of 1,400 head good and choice shorn yearling stock ewes moved at \$24 per head while a load of utility and good slaughter ewes sold at \$4.50 and a load of strictly utility moved at \$3.50.

COLORADO

Early June: Sales were confirmed on 14 loads of choice slaughter lambs weighing 103 to 116 pounds with number one and two pelts at \$20 to \$21.

Ewes: A load of good and choice 130-pound slaughter ewes sold at \$5.50.

IDAHO

Early June: The Aberdeen pool consisting of around 950 head of choice and a few prime 95-pound slaughter lambs sold at \$21.50. The 800 head choice and prime 98-pound Minidoka lamb pool sold at \$22.35 to \$22.55, while 200 choice 92-pounders sold at \$21.50. In the Burley area four loads of choice and prime and one load of strictly choice sold at \$21.20 to \$22.55. A string of 416 head dry lot fed lambs weighing 95 pounds and grading choice sold at \$21.25 and 93 head of grass fat lambs weighing 95 pounds sold at \$22. The Cassia pool sold 255 choice with a few prime 95-pound slaughter lambs at \$20.925. A string of 300 choice with some prime 97-pounders sold at \$21 to \$21.50 delivered at plant while 249 head of choice and prime 95-pound slaughter lambs sold at \$21.60.

Mid June: A string of 1,470 mostly prime with an end of choice 94-pound spring slaughter lambs sold at \$22. A total of 250 head from farm flocks, choice and prime, weighing around 95 pounds sold at \$20.50 to \$21.90 delivered to plant. From Aberdeen lamb pool 1,070 choice with end of prime 100 pound spring lambs brought \$21.30. Some 5,100 head of choice and prime 98 to 105 pound slaughter lambs sold at \$21 to \$22.10 while 570 head of good and choice 82 pound spring feeder lambs sold at \$18.75.

Ewes: A string of 188 head of cull to good slaughter ewes weighing 124 pounds sold at \$1.50 to \$4 early in the month.

MONTANA

Early June: In northern Montana sales totaling 9,650 head of good and choice mixed blackfaced and whitefaced ewe and wether lambs expected to weigh up to 75 pounds sold at \$17. In south-

Lamb Dish of the Month



INEXPENSIVE lamb riblets are a good meat to keep in mind when you are planning to have a barbecue. Riblets, strips cut from the breast of lamb, are always among the best buys in the meat store, and offer the same delicious eating as more highly priced lamb cuts. Try them for this year's barbecues, simmered in a well flavored horse-radish sauce.

Put lamb on the shopping list for the best in summer eating. Whether you're cooking indoors or planning to cook outside, lamb lends itself to appealing warm weather menus.

Lamb Riblets with Horse-Radish Sauce

(Makes 6 servings)

2 pounds lamb riblets	1/4 teaspoon pepper
1 medium-sized onion, chopped	1 teaspoon prepared horse-radish
1 beef bouillon cube	2 tablespoons chopped parsley
3/4 cup water	1 cup sour cream
1 teaspoon salt	

Cook lamb over low heat until browned on all sides. Add onion and cook 5 minutes. Add bouillon cube and water; mix well. Cover and cook over low heat 20 minutes. Add remaining ingredients; mix well. Heat to serving temperature.

western Montana, a band of 8,000 head of mixed blackfaced feeder lambs and whitefaced wether lambs expected to weigh 83 to 85 pounds, sold straight at \$17.50 for early October delivery. Around 7,000 head of Beaver Head County lambs, mixed fats and feeders, were contracted for September delivery at \$18. A band of 5,500 head good and choice feeder lambs, with small end in slaughter flesh, sold at \$17.50 net to the grower for September 10 to 15 delivery.

Mid June: In western Montana, 1,000 good and choice mixed blackfaced feeder lambs were contracted at \$16.75 with weights over 82 pounds receiving 10 per cent discount. A string of 1,600 head of mixed good and choice whitefaced feeder lambs sold at \$17 with 10 per cent discount on weights over 80 pounds. Several bands totaling 9,000 head good and choice, 25 per cent blackface, balance whitefaced lambs,

(Continued on page 43)



NEWS FROM

Woolens and Worsteds of America

ONE EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

Miss Wool Wins Role In "King of Kings"

PRETTY Patti Jo Shaw, recently crowned Miss Wool of America, has been tapped by producer Samuel Bronston to play the part of a shepherdess in the forthcoming biblical classic, "King of Kings" now being filmed in Spain.

The selection of Miss Wool of America, the daughter of a Montana rancher, for a role for which she is eminently suited, is a radical departure from the traditional in movie business, since it seems to be the practice to cast players in parts completely opposite to their backgrounds and experience.

Not so, in the case of Patti Jo Shaw. The very attractive twenty-year-old Montana State University journalism major has been around sheep all her life and needs no coaching or training in how to handle these gentle but capricious animals.

Eight Million Dollar Film

"King of Kings" is an eight million dollar production depicting the story of Christ. It is now being filmed in Spain in the scope and importance of Ben Hur. The picture will be released nationally by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer on a reserved seat—two-performance a day basis early next year.

Miss Wool of America's role in this motion picture will provide many new opportunities to promote American-made wool products through another media—that of the cinema. National and international publicity on her debut as a movie actress will offer even greater importance to the many activities already planned, such as store appearances, radio and television interviews, newspaper and magazine articles, etc.

Patti Jo Shaw's comments on American wool fabrics and fashions will be published in the widely read motion picture and television publications. She will be photographed on the set with the stars of "King of Kings" and will make recordings with them. These will serve as tools to increase her value as the "Ambassador of Good Wool" for the American wool industry.



Pretty Patti Jo Shaw, recent winner of the national Miss Wool of America title, boards plane at Idlewild Airport to join the cast of motion picture "King of Kings," now being filmed in Spain. Patti Jo, daughter of a Montana rancher, will play the role of . . . you guessed it . . . a shepherdess! That's the latest in packable wools she's carrying.

In addition to the initial coverage, when "King of Kings" is released nationally in 1961, a great deal of publicity will be garnered for Miss Wool of America, her American wool wardrobe and her escorts, the "Men of Good Wool," through the big premiere showings planned for the spectacular in leading cities across the country.

Australian Research Organization Runs a Flock of Freaks

AUSTRALIA'S oddest flock of sheep grazes just outside the city of Sydney. It is made up entirely of animals with freak fleeces. The flock can be found at the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization sheep biology laboratory at Prospect, N.S.W., not many miles from the area where John MacArthur laid the foundations of Australia's Merino industry.

This is appropriate because the little Prospect flock of "luster mutant" Merinos could conceivably result in a distinctive new breed of sheep which would, among other things, take the place of the rabbit as a source of supply for the felt hat industry.

The flock was built up by Dr. B. F. Short. He collected these odd Merino lambs, with curious, straight, shining yellow birth-coats which are usually quickly discarded by the grazier. Dr. Short was the first to recognize that here nature had provided a unique opportunity for research into various wool problems. Now he has 30 of them; has commenced breeding and has shown that luster mutant sheep can be a most useful new research tool.

This luster fleece type is due to a change of mutation in the germ cells, hence the term "luster mutant." It should not be confused with the "mosaic" fleece, in which two or more completely different types of normal wool grow on the same animal. The luster is inherited, probably as a single dominant gene.

Research has shown that it felts many times faster than normal Merino wools; in fact, as fast as the rabbit fur normally used in the felt hat industry.

Dead Sheep . . .

(Continued from page 14)

The California Wool Growers Association, California Cattlemen's Association and the Western States Meat Packers Association, expressed concern over the incident particularly from the animal health standpoint. They wondered why the throats were cut and also what disease, if any, the sheep had, and also why it was not reported by the ship's captain and veterinary officers. Investigation was continuing.

RUBBERWEED

Fifteenth Of A Series Of Articles On How To Reduce Livestock Poisoning

Rubberweed¹ may cause serious livestock losses on overgrazed ranges in the summer and in the fall. Losses may also occur when hungry animals are trailed through rubberweed from summer ranges.

Poisoning occurs commonly in sheep and only occasionally in cattle.

The toxic substance, which is contained in the aboveground portions of the plant, has a cumulative effect.

Where and When It Grows

Rubberweed grows in dry soils at elevations of 5,000 to 8,000 feet. It is found mostly on mountains and foothills, and is poisonous to livestock throughout the growing season.

How It Affects Livestock

A 100-pound sheep may die if it eats $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of rubberweed daily for two to four weeks. An animal may die from one large feeding or repeatedly eating small quantities of the plant over a long period.

Symptoms of Rubberweed Poisoning

1. Depression
2. Weakness
3. Vomiting
4. Bloating
5. Frothing at the mouth
6. Green discharge from the nose

How to Reduce Livestock Losses

Animals will seldom eat toxic amounts

of rubberweed if desirable forage is available. Heavy losses may be prevented, especially during trailing, by avoiding heavily infested areas or by supplemental feeding.

Livestock owners should practice good range management, and keep hungry animals away from rubberweed ranges at all times. If sheep losses become excessive, it may be advisable to change from sheep to cattle on certain ranges.

There is no effective treatment for rubberweed poisoning, and eradication of the plant is not practicable.

Where to Obtain More Information

You can obtain more detailed information on rubberweed poisoning by getting in touch with your county agricultural agent or by writing to your state agricultural experiment station or to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Consult your local veterinarian if you have any questions about affected animals. Note: The accompanying map shows areas where most livestock poisoning has been reported. It is possible that rubberweed grows in other areas.

¹Other common names are pingue, Colorado rubberweed, and bitter rubberweed. Two species are most poisonous to livestock: *Hymenoxys richardsoni* (*Actinea richardsoni*) and *H. odorata* (*A. odorata*).



Rubberweed is a small, bushy plant, about one foot tall, that grows from a thick, woody stalk. The bases of the stems are covered with a woolly growth. The flowers are asterlike and golden yellow or orange. The plant is a perennial and belongs to the sunflower family. It is called rubberweed because it contains a small amount of rubber.

BITTER RUBBERWEED

Bitter rubberweed, or bitterweed (its scientific name is *Actinea odorata*), is a small annual plant that is related to pingue. Bitter rubberweed and pingue produce similar effects on sheep that feed on them.

Bitter rubberweed is found from southwestern Kansas and central Texas westward across southern New Mexico and southern Arizona to southeastern California. It has caused severe sheep losses in the Edwards Plateau region of Texas.

Prepared by the Animal Disease and Parasite Research Division, Agricultural Research Service. Acknowledgment is made to the staff of the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station.

Know Poisonous Plants
Reduce Livestock Losses

Plant sketch from W. C. Muenscher, *Poisonous Plants of the United States*, The MacMillan Company, 1951



June 23, 1960

THE wool market has reached a point of near stagnation. What little activity there has been is on the medium wools. In the Midwest these wools are being snapped up as soon as they are shorn and much quicker than ever before. In quite a lot of cases where any activity is reported, higher prices are being offered for the medium wools than for the fine and half blood types.

Growers are not only perplexed but greatly concerned over this lack of demand for fine wool. One trade source declares that it is almost to a point where it can be exported and be competitive.

The medium wools are fast disappearing, and most market observers seem to feel that with foreign prices firm and even strengthening as the selling season draws to a close, it would seem that the only movement for the fine and half blood wools would be upward.

Most growers are showing a strong tendency to resist any unrealistic offers for their wool. A great deal of the 1960 clip, therefore, is now in storage either on the range or in warehouses.

Prices, where offers are being made, are lower now than when the wool first started coming off the sheep's back. However, just about everyone feels that topmakers and manufacturers will soon have to begin making purchases because their stocks are reportedly low, as they have been buying on a hand-to-mouth basis. With foreign wool prices higher than domestic prices, it would seem logical to assume that they will buy the domestic wools to replenish their stocks. Wool is now also fully competitive with synthetic fibers and wool prices could still increase a little and remain competitive.

A. W. Zelomek, editor of the International Textile Apparel Analysis, in his June 18 report says that "Prospects for the rest of the year are somewhat more favorable than for the year to date. The position of medium wools in this country will continue strong even with increased imports from Uruguay. Fine wool and items made therefrom should begin to move favorably, although lagging as compared with medium wool."

Consumption of apparel class wool on the woollen and worsted systems in April averaged 5,004,000 pounds weekly compared with 5,761,000 pounds weekly a year ago and 4,633,000 pounds in March, according to the Census Bureau.

Wool Market Reaches Point of Near Stagnation

One comment from the wool trade is "Kick the wool futures market out the window." This source, along with a great many others, feels the wool futures market does the wool grower nothing but harm. The wool futures market during June continued its daily fluctuations, but in a rather downward trend.

Of interest is a report by the Australian Bureau of Agricultural Economics that Russia will achieve its target of producing 1,208 million pounds of greasy wool by 1965. The bureau says that statistics and other evidence support the opinion that the Russian sheep industry will continue to progress and that the objectives of the seven-year plan for the wool industry will be

achieved. According to the Bureau of Economics, Russian sheep numbers are to be increased to 200 million head. Special stress has been laid, the bureau states, on the increase of fine wool breeds, and Merinos are expected to number 120 million by 1965.

Roy Kalkbrenner, secretary of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association, reports that the USDA's Agricultural Research Service in cooperation with the topmakers and mills are experimenting on a new type wool sack which is treated with latex. The test presently being made in Belle Fourche under the supervision of the department, will include 200 bags of wool from one grower. One hundred of the bags used will be the new process bags and 100 bags will be of the old type. The purpose of the test is to endeavor to eliminate the jute fibers that mix in the wool from the regular burlap bags, which is impossible to entirely remove in cleaning. If this experiment is successful, it will be another step forward in the wool industry.

DOMESTIC WOOL QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET AT BOSTON

WEEK ENDING JUNE 24, 1960

	Clean Basis Prices	Grease Equivalents Based Upon Arbitrary Shrinkage Percentages (3)		
	%	%	%	%
GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS (1)				
Fine:				
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	\$ 1.13—1.18	56	\$.50—	.52
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.05—1.10	55	.47—	.50
*Sh. Fr. Combing & Clothing	1.00—1.05	56	.44—	.46
One-half Blood:				
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.10—1.15	51	.54—	.56
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.05—1.10	52	.50—	.53
Three-eighths Blood:				
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.08—1.12	48	.56—	.58
*Ave. French Combing.....	1.00—1.05	49	.51—	.53
One-quarter Blood:				
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.02—1.10	46	.56—	.60
*Ave. French Combing.....	.95—1.00	47	.50—	.53
Low-quarter Blood:				
*Common & Braid	.98—1.05	41	.58—	.62
	.95—1.00	40	.57—	.60
ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY WOOLS (1)				
Fine:				
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.05—1.10	57	.45—	.47
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.00—1.05	59	.41—	.43
ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS WOOLS (2)				
Fine:				
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.15—1.20	54	.53—	.55
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.10—1.15	55	.50—	.52
*Sh. Fr. Combing & Clothing	1.05—1.10	57	.45—	.47
*8 Months (1" and over).....	1.05—1.10	55	.47—	.50
*Fall (%" and over).....	.95—1.00	56	.42—	.44

(1) Wools grown in the range areas of Washington, Oregon, the Intermountain States, including Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. These wools cover a wide range in shrinkage and color.

(2) Wools grown in the range areas of Texas, mostly bright in color and moderate in shrinkage except in the panhandle where they are considerably darker in color and heavier in shrinkage.

(3) In order to assist in estimating greasy wool prices, clean basis, market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages quoted. Prices determined in this manner are largely nominal.

*Estimated price. No sale reported.

MONTANA

The Stillwater pool of 47,000 fleeces, bulk medium wools, turned at sealed bid at 51.08 cents per grease pound, 1 per cent regular discount for tags plus 5 per cent of the entire net weight at half price and regular deductions for short staple and undesirable wool.

Around 4,500 fleeces, fine ewes wool, sold at 42 and a fraction cents. Early in the month, 4,000 fleeces sold in the Cascade area at 52.1 cents per pound. A week later, also in the Cascade area, 4,000 fleeces brought 51.6 cents per pound and 900 fleeces brought 45 cents per pound. In the Harlem area, 1,200 fleeces sold for 43.25 cents per pound.

At mid-month there were a couple of sales amounting to 13,500 fleeces at 44 to 45½ cents per pound and 3,200 fleeces at 47¼ cents per pound. Sales totaling 350,000 pounds were made in the Dillon area at 41½ to 46 cents.

NEVADA

Our informant in Nevada reports that during a recent discussion on wool sales a prominent buyer had indicated that he thought that fully 90 per cent of Nevada's wool remains unsold with much of it in local storage.

A sale of a western Nevada clip was made during the week of June 1 at 34 cents per pound. This compares with 41 to 45 cents a couple of months ago. Wool is generally reported a little heavy due to dry winter with resultant sand, etc. In Elko, two lots of fine half blood wool, 3,500 fleeces and 6,000 fleeces sold at 40 cents.

OREGON

Twenty-two hundred fleeces, 25 per cent three-eighths blood, balance half blood, brought 43 cents delivered Ontario. On May 20 21,000 fleeces were sold by the Klamath wool pool to a Salt Lake City wool firm. Twelve months wool, which made up the bulk of the sale, brought 46.79 cents per pound, lambs wool 42 cents and black wool 33 cents.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Action in the wool market has lowered somewhat on the less desirable wools especially the heavy shrinking and fine wools, according to our informant. Cash bids on fine wools are averaging 10 cents per pound under the three-eighths and half blood wools. Cash prices offered have ranged from 40 to 47 cents, grease basis, with no bids over 35 cents on fine. There have been clips sold on core tests which netted the growers 48½ to 50 cents, but these are very rare.

The Center of the Nation wool pool in Belle Fourche sold 360,000 pounds of March wool recently on a clean base

price. The net to growers was not disclosed as the final results of the core tests have not been received on the total lots.

There is still much wool unsold at present which is either stored on the ranches or in warehouses with the anticipation of a price raise in the near future.

In Iowa and Minnesota 45 to 48 cents is being paid for medium wools while the going price in eastern South Dakota is 44 to 46 cents per pound. There is strong demand for medium wool. It is clearing producer's hands quicker than ever before and dealers are scrambling for what little is left.

TEXAS

About 800,000 pounds of eight months wool sold at sealed bid sales in Del Rio the week of June 6. Prices ranged from extremes of 40½ to 51½ cents, or about five cents per grease pound cheaper than paid for similar wools at Del Rio sales held earlier in the spring.

UTAH

Most of the wool in Utah has gone to storage with growers showing an unwillingness to sacrifice their wool at unrealistic prices. Some sales were recently made in the country at 45 cents for medium wools, on which the market has shown a very active trend. Some

half blood and fine wool has sold at 38 cents and 42 cents per pound.

WASHINGTON

The Colville pool consisting of 14,648 pounds of three-eighths and quarter blood wools sold at 43 cents and the Colfax pool—80,000 pounds of mostly half to quarter blood, with some fine—brought 42.03 cents.

WYOMING

In central Wyoming 10,400 fleeces, largely one-half blood and fine with an edge of three-eighths shorn ewes wool brought 33½ cents to 36½ cents per grease pound. In western Wyoming 40 cents was paid for 5,300 ewes and 1,200 yearling fleeces. About 80,000 pounds bulk half blood and good edge of three-eighths sold in northeastern Wyoming for 37½ to 40 cents.

A large clip sold in Rock Springs at 35 cents which was estimated to cost \$1.04 to \$1.05 delivered Boston. Three clips were sold at Casper, two at 36½ and one at 35 cents. These clips were estimated to cost \$1.03 to \$1.05 delivered Boston.

A Big Horn Basin clip sold at \$1.10 clean, landed Boston, core test. Other Big Horn Basin clips were sold—one at 39 cents and one at 40½ cents. A clip in the Meeteetse area sold at 40 cents.

Wool Bureau Economist Speaks on Changing Clothing Trends

THE outstanding feature of the clothing economy in America in the twentieth century has been the elimination of dress differences among various social and economic groups.

This and other significant trends which have changed the character of the clothing market were discussed in an address by Ruth Jackendoff, economist for The Wool Bureau, before the Fashion Institute of Technology's "Workshop in Fashion Merchandising" on June 3.

Miss Jackendoff pointed out the tremendous expansion of the so-called "separates" represented by skirts, blouses, slacks, sweaters, and sport jackets, while the market for traditional tailored clothing has remained stable or declined.

This represents a switch from "big ticket" items to "little ticket" items and makes it possible for the average consumer to increase the number of items in his wardrobe without any significant increase in per capita clothing expenditures.

For the retailer this trend means more individual sales transactions per

clothing dollar, according to Miss Jackendoff, and for the consumer it means "trading down" from the traditional tailored item, in spite of all the trade talk about the ability of the consumer to "trade up" on clothing.

The continuation of the trend toward substitution of "little ticket" items for "big ticket" items will only increase selling costs at the expense of profit margins.

Miss Jackendoff said that over the next decade the dominant features of the consumer economy which have tended to depress clothing expenditures, will become less important. The most positive, dynamic factor favoring an accelerated rate of growth in clothing expenditures will be the swelling of the college and career markets as the baby crops of the forties and fifties move into the older age groups.

In addition to economic changes which are expected to stimulate clothing expenditures, Miss Jackendoff said, clothing may be taking on new significance as the "status symbol" of the sixties displacing the ones which acquired this label in the fifties.

New Grazing Rules to Speed Range Rehabilitation

NEW rules announced recently by the Department of the Interior will have the effect of speeding up efforts to restore and rehabilitate run down public rangelands. Orderly schedules for range use adjustments will replace time-consuming appeals, the department said.

Adjustments in the number of livestock licensed to use the range are sometimes necessary when a range survey or range trend study indicates the range is over-obligated and deteriorating. Licensed use must then be reduced to the level the available forage will support.

The new amendments to the Federal Range Code for Grazing Districts will permit the Bureau of Land Management to spread grazing adjustments of 15 per cent or more over two or three years in special cases. The new rules were proposed last November and comments were invited from the public. They have now been adopted in final form.

The new regulations will permit BLM and the range users to begin the job of rehabilitating the range immediately and at the same time the affected users

could acquire additional sources of forage, make any necessary livestock disposals, or complete other financial or operational adjustments, BLM Director Edward Wozzley emphasized.

Director Wozzley explained that once range use adjustments have been declared necessary by the local Bureau of Land Management district managers or, on appeal, by BLM's director or the secretary, the full reduction must now be absorbed in one year. In the past, some ranchers have "bought" the time necessary to make orderly range use adjustments by filing costly and time-consuming appeals, first to the director of the bureau and then to the secretary. Such appeals have slowed down the rebuilding of the range and retarded needed range use adjustments, Mr. Wozzley said.

The new scheduling procedure will operate like this: When a range study shows that substantial adjustments in licensed use are necessary, the local BLM district manager, after referral to the grazing district advisory board, may then schedule the necessary reductions over a period up to three years. A percentage of the reduction will have

to be taken in each year of the three-year period, Wozzley said.

Use of the grazing adjustment schedule will not usually be possible when the range users have appealed the adjustment decision. In that case, the entire reduction is deferred until the appeal is decided. Any reduction provided for by the final decision will be applied immediately, unless the decision comes within three years, in which case the manager could schedule any reductions over any balance of the three years remaining, Director Wozzley said.

The new amendments to the Federal Range Code will allow BLM to begin the job of bringing licensed grazing use in line with the established grazing capacity of the range in a manner that would ease many of the problems connected with grazing privilege reductions and help stabilize the livestock industry, Director Wozzley said.

The new rules do not affect BLM's assigned responsibility to carry forward its range programs on an immediate, across-the-board basis when circumstances demand fast action, the director said. BLM range managers may, in cases of emergency, put any range use adjustments in full force at any time, he pointed out.

The new regulations have been considered and endorsed in principle by the National Grazing District Advisory Board Council.

Rules Ban Mechanized Wild Horse Hunting

THE Department of the Interior has announced new regulations to enforce a recent law banning the use of airplanes and motor vehicles in roundups of abandoned and stray horses and burros on public lands. The law was passed after many people voiced concern about the use of airplanes and vehicles for roundup purposes as cruel and inhumane. (The NWGA opposed the enactment of the legislation.)

The Department of the Interior reports it has never condoned or permitted cruelty in abandoned horse roundups. Until the new law was passed only state stray animal laws applied. Now federal law applies to federal lands.

The new regulations also include a provision to authorize waivers to states from a requirement that the government be reimbursed for the value of any improvements on so-called state lieu selections. Lieu selections are lands selected by the state from the unreserved public domain in place of other lands granted to a state when the

original grant lands are not available.

When people obtain public lands, the cost includes the value of any improvements constructed by the federal government. The new rules would let state governments be exempt from this requirement on lieu selections when it is determined that the improvements are no longer needed or used by the United States for the purpose for which they were constructed, and when their salvage value does not warrant the expense of salvage.

Central Markets Handle More Slaughter

A. Z. Baker, President of the American Stock Yards Association, reported to the annual meeting of the association in Kansas City, Missouri, May 18-20, 1960, that the volume of livestock production and livestock marketing had increased during the preceding year and that the major central markets had handled a larger proportion of slaughter livestock.

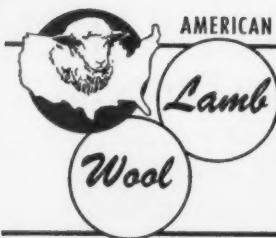
He reported that total salable receipts of livestock at the 58 major public stockyards were up nearly 9 per cent, with

hog receipts up 17 per cent, sheep and lambs up 12 per cent, and calves down 6 per cent and cattle down six-tenths of 1 per cent.

The association commended the Secretary of Agriculture for his recognition of the importance of the amended Packers and Stockyards Act to the livestock producers and the processing and marketing industries serving livestock producers and the desirability for concentrating the responsibility and functions under the act in a separate division, for his forward step in establishing a separate Packers and Stockyards Division to administer and enforce the amended act, and for his selection of a capable administrator to head the new division.

In other action the association:

- (1) Approved the development, program and activities of the National Coordinating Council for Central Livestock Markets.
- (2) Recommended a National Terminal Livestock Market Week in 1961.
- (3) Approved the continuation of livestock marketing clinics at agricultural colleges and at markets.
- (4) Approved the continuation of construction, maintenance and operating conferences.



AMERICAN SHEEP PRODUCERS COUNCIL, INC.

PROMOTION NEWS

ENROLLMENT is gaining momentum for the Make It Yourself With Wool home-sewing contest, sponsored jointly by the American Wool Council, Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association and the wool growers associations of the 22 contest states.

The big promotion among wool retailers is scheduled for Make It Yourself With Wool Week which occupies the first ten days of September—Wool Month. Already lined up for this promotion are all F. W. Woolworth stores, all Singer Sewing Machine shops, and all Montgomery Ward stores in the contest states. A total of 2,500 fabric shops and other independent retailers have been circularized and are to receive promotion kits in July. The National Institute of Drycleaning will make 2,700 shops available as contestant enrollment centers. This all adds up to 6,400 individual promotions in stores and shops to build contest momentum during the summer and fall months.

The contest has received, for the sixth year, the full endorsement of the National Association of Secondary School Principals. New support has just been assured by the American Legion Auxiliary, and in Iowa 7,000 juniors will be encouraged by auxiliary scholarship chairmen to enroll in the home-sewing competition.

The emphasis this year is on American-loomed 10 per cent wool, in recognition of the bicentennial anniversary of the American wool textile industry. College scholarships, rather than monetary awards, are topping the list of prizes, with "designer's tours" of European fashion centers being the principal "glamour" attractions to ambitious young ladies eager to make and model their own wool fashions.

Educators in many schools, as well as home demonstration agents working through 4-H groups, have recommended the sewing of a wool garment as a summer project for young girls, to test their skill on their own.

REPORTS from ASPC fieldmen seem to be taking on a "can you top this" tone. A note from the ASPC fieldman in San Diego tells of a Safeway store which once upon a time was content to sell 700 lamb shanks a week. After the

manager was convinced that with good merchandising he could sell 1,000 and he actually sold 1,370, he was really seized with the spirit of the game. He plans to order 1,500 for his next feature and with a competitive glint in his eye promises that soon the Los Angeles market won't be able to furnish him enough shanks to fill his needs.

New Assistant to Executive Secretary



Thomas F. Greenan

THOMAS F. Greenan has been appointed assistant to the executive secretary for the American Sheep Producers Council.

In making the announcement, J. M. Jones, ASPC executive secretary, said Greenan will assist him in the administrative portion of the council's program to promote and advertise lamb and wool for the domestic sheep industry.

Born in Cypress Hills, New York, Mr. Greenan has been in Denver for the past six years as operating manager of the Denver branch of the United States Rubber Company. He also was responsible for operation of the Salt Lake City and Farmington, New Mexico, branches.

For TOP Quality

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EWE MARKING HARNESS

Shows which ewes bred & when; checks ram's potency. Saves time, money, space. Durable, Jorgensen make. Holds grease crayon, red, black, green, hard (summer) or soft (winter). Harness \$3.75; crayons each 50¢.

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CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S SUPPLY CO.
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12 & 14 Foot SHEEP CAMPS One or Two Beds

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HIGH-QUALITY SUFFOLKS



For the tops in Suffolk rams, inspect my consignment at the National and other leading sales. My consignment at the National will consist of 2 studs, 5 registered and 10 range rams of the same high-quality as the one pictured here.

ALLAN JENKINS

Newton, Utah

Lamb and wool is on the move with the Auxiliary



Try Some

Lamb Recipes Aid Promotion Efforts

FOLLOWING are some lamb recipes sent in by various states, all tried, true and tested.

From the Idaho Wool Growers . . .

BRAISED LAMB

Remove all excess fat from lamb ribs, or meaty lamb pieces. Brown the meat in its own fat. After meat is brown add salt and pepper to taste. Then lightly sprinkle over lamb, a little sugar, nutmeg or mace and a small amount of lemon juice. Add a small amount of rosemary (herb), diced onion or garlic if desired.

Cover with tight fitting lid and simmer slowly until lamb is tender, two to three hours. While simmering with moist heat you may need to add water, meat stock or white cooking wine. This may be simmered on top of the stove or in a 300 degree oven.

From the Nevada Wool Growers . . .

CURRIED LAMB

(can be made in Dutch ovens over coals)

Rub eight pounds lamb ribs with salt and pepper and brown in Dutch oven over coals. Remove fat, cover meat with two quarts strained tomatoes. Sprinkle with six heaping teaspoons curry powder and place again over coals. Cook slowly basting occasionally until ribs are tender. Serve with white or brown rice.

From the Washington Wool Growers . . .

LAMB SAUCE

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup apple jelly
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup catsup

1 tsp. sugar
1 tsp. allspice

Blend and heat in double boiler. Makes about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups or 24 tablespoons. Serve hot.

Lamb Delights Uintah Future Farmers and Dads

THE Uintah Future Farmers of America held its annual parent and son banquet March 7, and lamb was the meat served.

Present were 48 members and 103 guests. The group was fed lamb donated by the Uintah Wool Growers Association through the ASPC lamb promotion.

In thanking the wool growers for the meat the boys stated: "The meat was tender and of excellent quality. Many parents commented on how good the meat was." Reward enough!

You can not hope to enjoy the harvest without first laboring in the field.

—Plaque

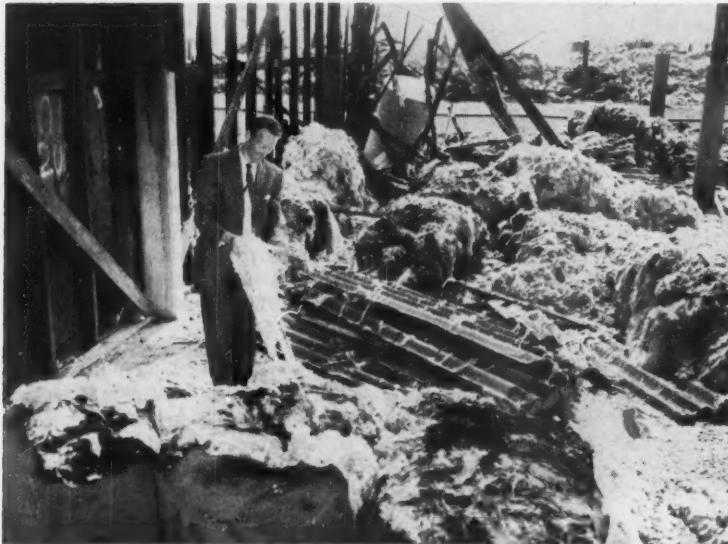
International Group Adopts Expanded Wool Promotion Program

A major wool promotional program to be financed partly by manufacturers was approved at a recent meeting of the International Wool Textile Organization in Venice, Italy. The group unanimously adopted a four-point program aimed at manufacturers assuming dual responsibility with growers for stepping up wool promotion activities.

The resolution, proposed jointly by spokesmen for the Belgian and United Kingdom delegations, made the following points: (1) Increased publicity for wool products is necessary; (2) It is important to maintain closest cooperation with clothing manufacturers in the campaign; (3) Wool publicity committee will be appointed to prepare detailed program to be submitted to IWTO; (4) Funds are to be provided by a surtax on raw wool purchases to be paid by the buyer at the point of purchase.

Speaking for growers, Reginald G. Lund, president of the International Wool Secretariat, urged manufacturers to concentrate on reaching the consumer through advertising and products of the industry, even to helping individual brand names. Mr. Lund said his group had reoriented its own publicity program to shift emphasis to consumer advertising and merchandising.

Half Million Pounds of Wool Recovered From Fire



All that remained after Melbourne's biggest fire were concrete stumps of a wool warehouse and great mountains of unharmed wool.

MORE than half a million pounds of clean wool has been recovered from the greatest fire ever in Melbourne's history. The high recovery rate of wool from the four Australian Wool Bureau wool stores destroyed at Footscray on January 19, is an outstanding tribute to the flame-resistance of wool.

The first of the recovered wool was marketed only a few pence below its normal market rate. A further 1,000 bales of greasy wool, sodden by fire hoses, were recovered, reconditioned and sold at near market price.

Dr. J. A. Dixie, director of the Australian Wool Testing Authority, said: "What the wool suffered in this fire did not alter any of its commercially

salable qualities. The fact that any wool was recovered indicates wool's resistance to heat and fire. Even the wool that was destroyed only smouldered away in the intense heat. Wool's resistance to chemical reaction is far greater than even we thought," he said.

All that remained after the 7 1/4 million dollar fire were the concrete stumps of the four large stores—and great masses of charred wool. It was these masses of wool which, when scoured or carbonized yielded 584,505 pounds clean weight of wool.

This recovery of wool from Melbourne's biggest fire illustrates the natural flame resistance of wool which makes it the safest of all apparel fibers.

Animal Health Report for 1959

THE USDA's Agricultural Research Service reports 841 outbreaks of psoroptic sheep scabies during the calendar year 1959. Outbreaks were reported in the states of New York, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Colorado, New Mexico, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee and

Georgia. Illinois was the leader with 339 infected flocks, while Iowa with 137 and Missouri with 127 were close seconds.

Scrapie was reported in 13 flocks and bluetongue in 200 flocks. Rabies was found in 12 sheep and goat flocks.

During the calendar year 1959, psoroptic cattle scabies was diagnosed in four lots of cattle shipped to the 58 public stockyards.

If You Are In The Sheep Business
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RAMBOUILLETS



Ramboiliets produce more pounds of better quality lambs, thriflier feeder lambs, more pounds of better quality wool, and better ewe lambs for replacement. This means More Net Income.

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Sheep Improvement . . .

(Continued from page 17)

Improvement in fleece quality will probably come as prices paid for wool more definitely vary with quality traits. Fleece weight can be improved by selection, as shown earlier, and these gains affect income immediately. No doubt clean fleece weight is the most important wool trait to select for and it can be improved simultaneously with lamb production even though there may be some conflict between lamb and wool

production. Selection indexes provide a convenient way of selecting for both of these traits at the same time.

New Methods Through Research

Methods of freezing and storing semen for artificial insemination of cattle are now opening up many new possibilities for selection studies and for new and promising techniques of selection. For example, a project at the University of Wyoming involves collecting and freezing semen from young bulls. These are then slaughtered

and the semen from the bull with the best carcass is then used in breeding through artificial insemination. This method is not feasible now with sheep because of the difficulty of storing ram semen. A research proposal is now being prepared to establish a National Animal Germ Plasm Laboratory to investigate and develop adequate methods of storing germ cells of sheep as well as other species and to establish facilities to preserve and store germ cells.

It is through this and similar research that rapid advances in efficiency of livestock production may come. We need more research on all phases of sheep breeding. Research is proving to be costly. In other words, the cost of research is going up just as the costs of your operations are going up, and we are finding it difficult to carry on the research we need with the resources with which we now have to work. Under changing situations, new investigations are continually needed.

Crossbreeding Widely Used

In addition to selection, crossbreeding is widely used as a breeding method to increase efficiency of production. Crossbreeding generally leads to increases in fertility and growth rate of lambs. Higher milk production, body weights and wool production have also resulted from crossbreeding. In addition, more valuable market lambs are produced by crossing mutton-breed sires on wool-type ewes, increasing the efficiency of production of both lambs and wool. Of course, such crossing is widely practiced in the West. Somewhat less common is the practice of crossing wool breeds of sheep for replacement ewes. More breeds are needed which have similar grades of wool so such crossing will result in higher fertility and livability, as well as heavier fleeces, without an increase in the variability of the wool.

The efficiency of production can, of course, also be improved through feeding and management. Time does not permit a thorough presentation of gains in these fields. The use of pelleted feeds gives promise of more efficient feed use, particularly of high roughage rations, with reduced labor costs. Rate of gain in lamb feeding has generally been increased by self-feeding pellets. Intensive production of lambs under dry lot conditions may become practical. The use of fenced ranges, rather than herding, often leads to more efficient production. Likewise, the pasturing of sheep and cattle together may lead to a more efficient production of both.



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For over 50 years
producers of great sheep

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TARGHEES
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Rams of all 3 breeds and Ewes of all ages for sale at ranch
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MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.

H. E. Furgeson, Mgr.

Anaconda, Montana



Woolknit associates

1939-1959 Celebrating its Twentieth Year
of progress in the promotion
of domestic knitted wool fashions

A rich harvest of unusual, double-layered textures, ranging from the massive bulkies to souffle-light semi-bulkies, distinguished men's all-American wool sweater styling for fall, 1960, in a style review that vibrated with excitement.

The big stitch theme dominated "The Woolknit Stampede," a preview of the men's and boys' knitwear industry presented by Woolknit Associates and the American Wool Council in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Plaza on May 17. A total of ninety-seven woolknit styles from 43 manufacturers, including sweaters, swimwear and wool jersey travel coats, were shown in four sequences covering travel, leisure, career, back-to-school and winter sports.

The creative ingenuity of stitch, style and color dramatized anew the reasons why this industry has forged ahead so spectacularly in recent years. Wool sweater production has increased 100

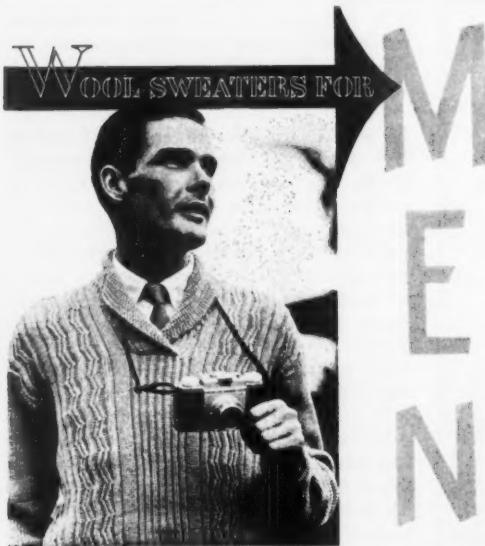
per cent in the past five years, with 1959 showing an increase of 41 per cent over the previous year.

ANNUAL Woolknit Design Awards honoring the topflight creative contribution in the men's knitwear industry were awarded to Alps Sportswear Manufacturing Company, Catalina, Inc., and Jantzen, Inc.

The Alps award was made for the variety of trend-setting styling, and stitch and color creativity.

Catalina was selected for great diversity of wool fiber treatments. Jantzen's award was made in recognition of originality of textured pattern development.

Selections of the award winners were determined through a nationwide straw ballot poll of men's sportswear buyers and a final award jury of buyers and male fashion editors—a total of 575 ballots was cast.



There has been a fantastic demand for color and styling in men's wool sweaters that has skyrocketed volume from 26% to 60% over last year's sales.

This is just the beginning. Men have an insatiable desire for still more, as revealed in a recent gilt survey that gave their number one preference to wool sweaters.

Are you getting your share of this increase? For all types and grades of wool yarn for men's sweaters, turn to Energetic, who for more than 40 years have maintained a reputation for leadership on special all-American wool yarns for men's knitwear. They have achieved top status for creativity in developing new yarn combinations of surprise textures that knob, splash or flake; for shaggies, bulkies, fine-gauges, heathers, tweeds—or, you name it.

For the finest in performance, quality and prestige, produce your knitwear of wool, nature's own precious fiber. Your customers depend upon it. Wool adds more to your "quality reputation" than any other fiber of the world!



ENERGETIC WORSTED CORPORATION
SUPPLIERS OF ALL GRADES OF WOOL

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July, 1960

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To See



our consignment of prime quality Suffolks at the National Ram Sale. Our program of carefully selected breeding enables us to offer outstanding bucks again this year.

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See Our
Top-Quality
HAMPSHIRES
at the
**NATIONAL RAM
SALE**

"We are always glad to meet our old friends and we look forward to making new ones."

MATTHEWS BROS., INC.
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BIG ★ RUGGED ★ DURABLE

See my consignment at the National and other leading sales for Suffolk rams that are ready to go to work and produce profits for you.

L. D. WARFIELD

Cambridge, Idaho



Gatt Negotiations . . .

(Continued from page 15)

restrictions are required to avoid serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive articles, the minimum increase in duties

or additional import restrictions required.

In most cases the maximum reduction of a tariff rate in the forthcoming negotiations would be 20 per cent of the rate in effect on July 1, 1958. On full 20 per cent reductions no more than 10 per cent can be taken off in any one

year and the full reduction can be stretched over a four-year period at 5 per cent a year.

There are two possibilities for more drastic reductions:

1. A rate may be reduced by 2 percentage points ad valorem or the ad valorem equivalent of a specific or mixed rate. Thus if the present rate is less than 10 per cent ad valorem (or if a specific rate works out to less than a 10 per cent ad valorem equivalent) the 2-percentage-point reduction will work out greater than a 20 per cent cut.

2. If the present rate is higher than 50 per cent ad valorem (or its equivalent) the rate can be reduced down to 50 per cent. Thus present rates of 63 per cent or higher can be reduced by more than 20 per cent.

The list of commodities on which American concessions are proposed covers 2,200 items, 1959 imports of which from the countries to which the concessions would be offered, amounted to 2,533 million dollars with total imports running to 7.5 billion dollars. No comparable figure for the items on which concessions will be sought is available to us at this writing.

Chemical Report . . .

(Continued from page 22)

appropriate modifications in the law be sought.

3. Because of the limited scientific information available relevant to the effects of possible cancer-producing food additives, it is recommended that:

(a) Proportionately greater emphasis be placed by government agencies on the study of representative cancer-producing organisms in a variety of animal species in an attempt to define dose-response relations. It must be recognized from the very nature of such research that definitive answers useful to man may not be expected for many years to come. The applicability of such research to the problems discussed in this report will be furthered by studies carried out on large groups of animals.

(b) Studies be increased on the possible cancer-producing action of substances to which numbers of individuals have been regularly exposed and that these studies be related to the incidence of cancer in the exposed individuals. Retrospective studies should also be made of patients who have received a variety of chemical compounds, in the course of treatment of disease, which are subsequently suspected of producing cancer.

4. Research be expanded also by the Department of Agriculture, by the state agricultural experiment stations and by industry to discover additional safe and effective materials for the production and processing of foods.

Roselawn Dependable Suffolks



We have some big, long-bodied, nice-headed rams
for the National Ram Sale this year — as usual.

C. M. HUBBARD & SON

Route 3

Junction City

Oregon



This is but
one of our
OUTSTANDING
RAMBOUILLET
RAMS
to be offered
for sale in
1960

See our offerings at the National, Casper, Craig, Ely and Utah Ram Sales.
We will have all classes—

★ STUDS ★ REGISTERED RAMS ★ RANGE RAMS

GEORGE L. BEAL & SONS

Ephraim, Utah

— RANGE RAMS FOR SALE AT THE RANCH —

State Presidents . . .

(Continued from page 20)

choice lamb for the barbecue. We took a man from Texas to do the barbecuing — Mr. Durwood Woodward from Spur, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Gib Sandefur, associates of the National Press Club, were in charge of the entertainment and did a bang-up job.

Our Texas congressmen, O. C. Fisher and Paul Kilday, hosted the visitors with a coffee hour in the House dining room, where we had the pleasure of meeting many of the congressmen and senators from the western states and discussed our mutual problems.

Following our coffee, we sojourned to the office of the Speaker of the House and were most cordially greeted by Mr. Sam. Miss Wool of Texas and the writer presented Mr. Rayburn with a sack of wool in the form of a chair cushion and advised him that "The wool industry is now on rock-bottom and needs cushioning and we feel that you are the man to do the job. We ask you to sit tight on the tariff question on wool." Mr. Sam seemed to enjoy our little stunt and we hope that he will remember our troubles at the proper time.

The wool prices in Texas have been at a 15-year-low. Average 12-months wool is selling for approximately 42½ cents with some of the real fine type Delaine wool only bringing 37½ cents. In Texas it is thought that the wool futures market has a very adverse effect on the raw wool market. We did a lot better before it was born. About one-third of the Texas clip has been sold and the balance is stored in the ware-

houses. The mohair clip is practically all sold in Texas and indications are that the fall clip, which starts shearing in August, will be at a lower figure than the spring clip.

—Lucius M. Stephens, President
Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers
Association

New Mexico Officers Enthusiastic About 1960 Association Outlook

MOST of the New Mexico wool clip is still unsold. However, some of the wool was sold right after it was shorn in March and April.

Sheepmen are reporting a below normal lamb crop due to the severe snow storm last winter. Some of the area of New Mexico has received good moisture recently, but there are still areas that are extremely dry.

Many new members are joining the New Mexico Wool Growers and the officers are very enthusiastic about the outlook for the association for 1960. We are making plans early to have a good number of our New Mexico membership attend the national convention in Denver.

We are now in the final stages of planning our sheep tour for the summer.

I plan on attending the meeting of the Lamb Marketing Research Committee in Grand Junction, Colorado, on July 8 and will report on that meeting next month.

—W. E. (Hi) Overton, President
New Mexico Wool Growers, Inc.

Utah Sheepman Suffers Fatal Heart Attack

VOYLE LeRay Bagley, a member of the board of directors of the Utah Wool Marketing Association and president of the Fish Lake (Utah) Wool Growers Association, died June 14 after a heart attack.

He was born in Koosharem, Utah, December 24, 1900, a son of James Alvin and Diantha Anderson Bagley.

A farmer and sheepman, his purebred sheep netted him many prizes at livestock shows. He has been a consignor to the National Ram Sale since 1937. At the time of his death he was also a 4-H club and Boy Scout leader in Aurora.

Mr. Bagley married Emma Torgerson in 1920. In addition to his widow, two sons and two daughters, three sisters and a brother survive him.

The National Wool Grower extends its sincere sympathy to his family.



"A Lifetime of
Experience
with Purebred
Sheep and
Cattle."

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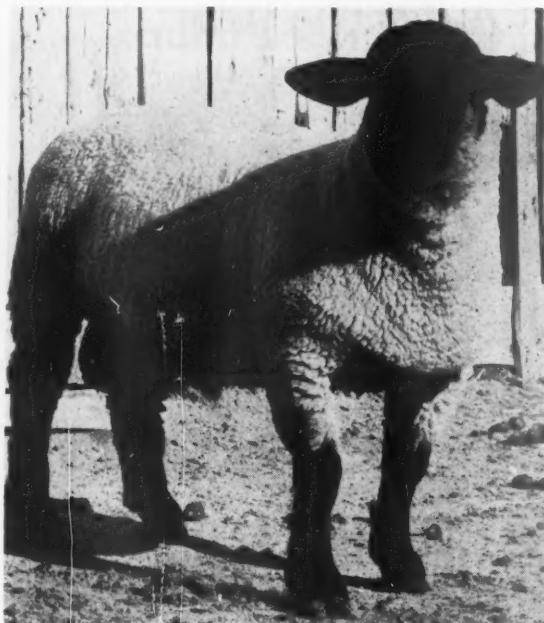
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Yearling Rams
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Suffolk Stud Tops Texas Purebred Sale

THE top seller at the 13th annual Purebred Sheep and Wool Show and Sale held in Brownwood, Texas, May 5 to 7 was a Suffolk stud consigned by Harrison Davis which sold for \$765.

A total of 349 sheep sold in the sale for an average price of \$82.20. Individual breed averages were as follows:

Suffolks: 12 studs, \$286.66; 108 rams

and studs \$112.90; 58 ewes \$101.65 and 7 stud ewes \$125.90.

Rambouillet: 104 rams averaged \$62.60; 10 stud rams \$112.00 and 25 ewes \$49.40.

Southdowns: seven rams averaged \$56.40; three ewes \$46.00.

Hampshires: 10 rams averaged \$63.50; four ewes \$41.25.

Corriedales: nine rams averaged \$59.44; four ewes \$33.70.

Columbias: eight rams averaged \$61.87; one ewe \$55.

Dorsets: three rams \$60; two ewes \$25.

Delaines: One ram \$55.

Montadales: two rams \$70.

See My Consignment of
PANAMA YEARLINGS
at the National



If you like large, well-balanced rams with long staple wool, dense enough so it won't brush, try these.

A. R. LINFORD

Raymond

Idaho

P&SY Appropriations

ON June 15 the House and Senate adopted the conference report on the USDA appropriations bill and cleared it for the President. Included is an increased appropriation of \$216,450 for the Packers and Stockyards Division, thereby bringing the total appropriation for P&SY activity to \$1,613,550.

National Wool Month

THE resolution asking the President to designate September as National Wool Month has passed both the Senate

Washington News . . .

(Continued from page 11)

of insecticides, pesticides, weedicides, etc., in order to prevent any occurrences like the seizure of cranberry shipments last fall.

and the House and has gone to the White House for action.

Self-Employed Retirement Bill

ON June 9 the Senate Finance Committee reported out a considerably amended version of H.R. 10 to give tax relief to self-employed persons. The NWGA has been working to secure Senate action on this bill, which passed the House last year. However, this legislation has been bottled up in the Senate Finance Committee due to opposition from several senators, the Department of the Treasury and the Bureau of the Budget.

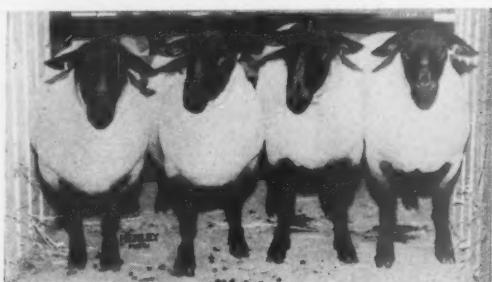
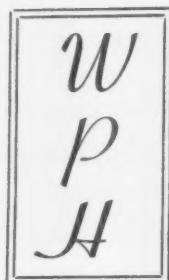
The bill reported out by the Senate Finance Committee does not go as far as the House-passed bill. Briefly, it would permit self-employed persons such as doctors, lawyers, farmers and small businessmen to defer taxes on 10 per cent of their yearly income or \$2,500, whichever is smaller, for retirement purposes. Taxes on this income would not be paid until the individual had retired and had begun drawing from the fund. In order to enjoy this tax deferment, however, the self-employed person would have to set up a retirement plan for his employees. No employee could be excluded if he has worked at least three years unless he is a part-time or seasonal worker. H.R. 10 did not have this limitation.

Deductions would be based on a self-employed individual's "earned income" and this could not exceed 30 per cent of total income from the business where capital is a material income-producing factor. Where capital is a material income-producing factor, "earned income" would be either 30 per cent or \$2,500, whichever is greater. Since capital is generally a material income-producing factor in ranching operations, the amendment limits the base from which a deduction can be made to 30 per cent of total ranch income, including rental income, capital gains, etc. The lesser of 10 per cent or \$2,500 is then applied to this base.

The original bill also limited the income which could be used as a base to the income upon which self-employment tax must be paid, and excluded rentals from real estate (unless such rentals are received as a real estate dealer), dividends on stock and interest on bonds, any gain or loss from the sale or exchange of capital assets or from the sale, exchange, involuntary conversion or other disposition of property if such property is neither stock in trade or held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business.

It is our understanding that if this bill passes the Senate and the House-Senate conference committee, the President will not veto.

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Suffolk and Hampshire Rams

EVERY RAM OF STUD CALIBRE. Our consignment to the 1960 National Ram Sale will consist of 3 studs, 5 registered and 5 range Suffolks and 1 Hampshire stud. They will be the tops out of over 100 rams.

WALTER P. HUBBARD & SON

Junction City, Oregon

Chas. Buffum, Shepherd

Lamb Market . . .

(Continued from page 29)

sold at \$16 for wethers and \$18 for ewes. In the Dupuyer area 1,100 white-faced wether lambs sold at \$16 for fall delivery. In the Augusta area, 600 mixed blackfaced lambs sold at \$16.75 for fall delivery.

NEW MEXICO

There have been a few scattered sales of light lambs at 17 to 18½ cents. It has been very dry in New Mexico until recently, when two to three inches of moisture fell. If this continues, according to our informant, lamb prices should improve.

OREGON

Early June: Some 1,200 choice and prime spring slaughter lambs sold at \$21 to \$21.50 delivered at the plant. A string of 325 head choice 97- to 100-pound Oregon-fed California spring lambs sold at \$23.25 delivered at Washington plant. Out of the Willamette Valley came 2,400 choice and prime spring slaughter lambs which sold at \$21.25 to \$21.50.

Mid June: A band of 5,000 choice and prime spring slaughter lambs sold at \$20 to \$21. Two loads of choice and prime slaughter lambs brought \$22.25 delivered Washington. A string of 800 head choice and prime slaughter lambs sold at \$20.50 while another string amounting to 5,700 head choice and prime lambs sold at \$19 to \$21.25.

Ewes: Around 400 head good and choice old crop slaughter ewes sold at \$17. In mid June a band of 750 choice whitefaced ewe lambs averaging 85 pounds sold at \$22 for September 10 delivery.

TEXAS

Early June: In south Texas several cars of medium to good 58-to 83-pound feeder lambs sold at \$13.75 to \$15.25 with good to choice 68- to 70-pound feeders going at \$18.25. Several strings of old crop feeder lambs sold at \$13.50 while old crop fat lambs sold at \$17. At the same time, several loads of good spring feeder lambs brought \$17 to \$18 while good fat lambs were bringing \$21 to \$22.

Ewes: In early June two loads of yearling ewes sold at \$15 per head while five cars of good aged breeding ewes sold at \$7.25 to \$9.50 per head.

WASHINGTON

Early June: In the Moses Lake pool 334 head of choice and prime spring slaughter lambs sold at \$23.05 while 100 head of good brought \$21.05. In the Pasco pool 365 head sold at \$19.50 to \$20.80.

Mid June: In the Moses Lake pool 700 head of choice and prime 97-pound spring slaughter lambs sold at \$21.55 while another band of 110 lambs from the Prosser pool sold at \$20.10. Two loads of 10 per cent prime, balance choice, spring slaughter lambs weighing 96 pounds sold at \$20.50. One load of choice and prime slaughter lambs weighing 99 pounds sold at \$19.50 delivered Washington point.

Ewes: In early June 274 head of cull to choice slaughter ewes sold at \$1.50 to \$5.

WYOMING

Early June: Sales totaling nearly 10,000 head of good and choice wether

feeder lambs expected to average near 67 to 70 pounds were contracted for early fall delivery at \$18.

Mid June: In Wyoming, along the Union Pacific Railroad, around 17 to 18 thousand good to choice whitefaced wether feeder lambs to weigh 65 to 75 pounds at delivery in early October, were contracted at \$18. Some 4,800 good and choice feeder lambs were contracted for fall delivery at \$17 to \$18, lambs expected to weigh 67 to 78 pounds.

Ewes: In mid-June a band of 1,600 head of short-term stock ewes first year off the range sold at \$25 per head. In western Wyoming 300 head of three and four year old ewes sold at \$8 per head.

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- HARDY, EARLY MATURING LAMBS
- EXCELLENT CARCASS — MORE LEAN MEAT
- EASY LAMBERS AND EXCELLENT MOTHERS
- EXCELLENT FOR CROSSING ON WHITEFACED EWES
- OPEN FACES — NO WOOL BLINDNESS

Buy stud and range rams at the following sales:

August 3	IDAHO STATE RAM SALE, FILER, IDAHO
August 10	WASHINGTON STATE RAM SALE, YAKIMA, WASHINGTON
August 10	OREGON RAM SALE, PENDLETON, OREGON
August 17-18	NATIONAL RAM SALE, OGDEN, UTAH
September 6-7	WYOMING WOOL GROWERS RAM SALE, CASPER, WYO.
September 15	UTAH RAM SALE, SPANISH FORK, UTAH.
September 21	IDAHO PUREBRED SHEEP BREEDERS SALE, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

For Complete Details,
Including List of Breeders, Write

AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY

C. W. HODGSON, Secretary, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Breeders Directory

(Order your listing through the National Wool Growers Association Company, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah)

COLUMBIAS

BARTON, LEE R.
Manti, Utah
BRADFORD, MARK
Spanish Fork, Utah
ELKINGTON BROS.
Idaho Falls, Idaho
HANSEN, WYNN S.
Collinston, Utah
HANSON, MARK B.
Spanish Fork, Utah
HOWEY, VERN
Center, Colorado
KAISER, A. C. (AL)
102 - 2nd Ave., Monte Vista, Colorado
KILLIAN, BYRON
Salem, Utah
MARKLEY, JACK
Laramie, Wyoming, Rex Rte. 1
MONTANA-WYOMING SHEEP CO.
1000 Nevada Ave., Lovell, Wyoming
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.
Anaconda, Montana
NORDAN, L. A.
711 Ranch, Boerne, Texas
PFISTER, JOSEPH
Node, Wyoming
POWELL, A. W.
Sisseton, South Dakota
RHOADES, A. FOSTER
Hanna, Utah
SHOWN, R. J. (BOB)
Monte Vista, Colorado
THOMAS, PETE & GARTH
Malad, Idaho

CROSSBREDS

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.
Pendleton, Oregon
JACOBS & SONS, CHAS. F.
Box 19, Montrose, Colorado
OLSEN & SON, NORMAN G.
Spanish Fork, Utah

HAMPSHIRE

ELKINGTON BROS.
Idaho Falls, Idaho
HUBBARD & SON, WALTER P.
Junction City, Oregon

JACOBS & SONS, CHAS. F.
Box 19, Montrose, Colorado
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.
Anaconda, Montana
OLSEN BROS.
Spanish Fork, Utah

ROMELDALES

SPENCER, A. T.
Rte. 1, Box 12
Wilton, Sacramento Co., Calif.

PANAMAS

HORN, JOSEPH
Rupert, Idaho
LAIDLAW, FRED M.
Carey, Idaho
LINFORD, A. R.
Raymond, Idaho
MEULEMAN & SONS, HARRY
Rupert, Idaho, Rte. 1

RAMBOUILLETS

BAGLEY, VOYLE
Aurora, Utah
BEAL & SONS, GEORGE L.
Ephraim, Utah
BEAL, DR. JOHN H.
Cedar City, Utah
CHRISTENSEN & SONS, F. R.
Ephraim, Utah
CHRISTENSEN & SON, S. E.
Ephraim, Utah
CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.
Pendleton, Oregon
HANSEN, WYNN S.
Collinston, Utah
JENSEN & SON, HAROLD
Ephraim, Utah
J. K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET FARM, INC.
Mt. Pleasant, Utah
MONTANA-WYOMING SHEEP CO.
1000 Nevada Ave., Lovell, Wyoming
NIELSON SHEEP CO.
Ephraim, Utah
OLSEN, CLIFFORD
Ephraim, Utah
PFISTER & SONS, THOS.
Node, Wyoming
THE PAULY RANCH
Deer Lodge, Montana
WILLIAMS, RALEIGH
Spanish Farms
Spanish Fork, Utah
WITHERS, JOHN V.
Paisley, Oregon

SUFFOLKS

ARMACOST, EARL
Cambridge, Idaho
BECKER, M. W.
Rupert, Idaho
BURTON, T. B.
Cambridge, Idaho
COGHILL, LOUIS W.
Steamboat Springs, Colorado
CURRY, S. E.
Plainview, Texas
HAYS & SON, J. R.
Box 25, Idaho Falls, Idaho
HUBBARD & SON, WALTER P.
Junction City, Oregon
JACOBS & SONS, CHAS. F.
Box 19, Montrose, Colorado
JENKINS, ALLAN
Newton, Utah
LAIDLAW, FRED M.
Carey, Idaho
LARSEN, JACK D.
Spanish Fork, Utah
MOON, MYRTHEN N.
Tabiona, Utah
OLSEN BROS.
Spanish Fork, Utah
OLSEN & SON, NORMAN G.
Spanish Fork, Utah
PEMBROOK, RALPH
Big Lake, Texas
WANKIER, FARRELL T.
Levan, Utah
WARFIELD, L. D.
Cambridge, Idaho
WILLIAMS, RALEIGH
Spanish Farms
Spanish Fork, Utah

TARGHEES

HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO., INC.
Stanford, Montana
JOHNSON & SON, WARREN
Spearfish, South Dakota
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.
Anaconda, Montana
SIEBEN LIVESTOCK CO.
Helena, Montana

Around the Range Country

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, The National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made. The statement about the condition of pastures is taken from the U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending June 20, 1960.

Ranges and livestock are generally in good condition in the Far Northwest and northern and central Great Plains. In Arizona, ranges are fair in the southeastern and northern sections, but are in poor condition elsewhere in the state. Summer ranges are fairly good across northern Nevada and Utah, but are drying rapidly. From the Great Plains eastward across the northern half of the country, pastures are providing excellent grazing and are in better than average condition generally. The lack of rainfall has caused deterioration of grazing lands in the lower Mississippi Valley and eastward, with the exception of Florida where pastures are mostly fair to good and are expected to improve as a result of recent showers.

CALIFORNIA

Talmage, Mendocino County
June 13, 1960

The weather and feed conditions on the range since June 1 have been better than they have in the past two years. The hot weather which we had burned some feed, but late rains helped.

Our sheep are on summer range all year long. If the Forest Service would let us burn some brush on this range, we would be able to raise a lot more feed there.

We had a good percentage of lambs saved per hundred ewes this year.

An early price on wool this year was 53 cents. Now the price is down to 45 cents.

—W. A. German

Tomales, Marin County
June 10, 1960

Range conditions far exceed the conditions prevailing the past two years in this locality.

The number of lambs saved per hundred ewes was about the same this year as we have had before.

Fat lambs have been contracted in our area at \$20.50; feeders at \$18.75. Some fine-wooled yearling ewes have sold at \$22.50.

Most of the eight-months ewes fleeces sold in this area at 45 to 46 cents. The

12-months ewes fleeces sold at 40 to 53 cents.

—Thomas F. Furlong

Cloverdale, Sonoma County
May 23, 1960

I enjoy reading the Around the Range Country section in the National Wool Grower, so I hope my information will be of interest to your readers.

We have just finished shearing. Several lots have sold from 50 to 55 cents with lambs wool selling around 40 cents. Medium wools are in greater demand than fine wool, although some lighter shrinking clips containing fine wool sold recently for 54 to 55 cents, including some reputation clips.

Our weather since May 1 has been very dry, although we are having a hard rain storm as I am writing this. The feed on our range is in good condition. We run our sheep on the same range all year but use the north sides more in the summer months.

We had some coyote and eagle trouble earlier this year. There were a few bad storms during lambing, but we lambed inside during bad weather, so our lamb crop averaged out about the same as last year—90 per cent.

Some yearling ewes out of the wool sold recently in the Sacramento Valley at \$22.50 to \$25.50. The contract rate for shearing here is 50 cents per head, and the shearers board themselves. The growers furnish all extra help and the 50 cents covers only the shearing.

I generally ship the top end of my lamb crop just ahead of shearing time. I ship them in the wool either for immediate slaughter through a commission firm or to a feeder buyer for finishing, depending on the condition of the lambs and feed prospects here.

This year, however, I have shorn all the lambs and will ship them in about three weeks. They are not under contract yet, but will sell straight across to a feeder buyer direct or through sheep sales in the Dixon area, where most lambs are fed in California. This makes about a 100-mile haul by truck, but that is where the feed is and that is where the buyers are. Also, that's where

most lambs are slaughtered now. There are a few pellet-feeding operations going on there, which also helps the feeder market.

—Wayne L. Foster

Mariposa, Mariposa County
June 10, 1960

My pasture has been in good condition since June 1 and better than during the past two years.

Our sheep went on to the summer range June 10. Feed prospects there are good.

We had the normal percentage of lambs saved per hundred ewes again this year.

Most of the wool in this area goes to the California Wool Marketing Association.

—Elmer Frieburg

COLORADO

Craig, Moffat County
June 6, 1960

Approximately 75 per cent of the 1960 wool clip in our area has been sold; 10 per cent has been consigned and 15 per cent has been stored for later sale.

The feed on our range is dry and hard. The grazing land is covered with cheat-grass. Our weather has been much drier than usual.

—Jack Stehle

IDAHO

Murtaugh, Twin Falls County
June 8, 1960

About 95 per cent of the 1960 wool clip in this area has been sold. I have recently heard of some whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes selling for \$28. No lambs have been contracted around here as yet.

Weather and feed conditions on the range since June 1 have been good and, in general, are better than they have been the last year or two. Our sheep moved to the summer range on June 1. The feed is in fair to good condition. Our permitted numbers on the national forest have not been reduced this year.

—Glenn Briggs

MONTANA

Kalispell, Flathead County
June 11, 1960

Our wool is sold through the Flathead County wool pool, and this year brought approximately 47 cents.

The growth on our range has been slow this year, but since June 1, it has been better.

Our sheep went onto the summer range May 20. We feed our sheep concentrates when they first go on summer range.

We are just getting over an outbreak of pink eye in our herd.

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RAMBOUILLETS

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We will bring two pens of 5 range rams.

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Columbias and Hampshires

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Check our consignment at the National Ram Sale. We will have outstanding Columbia and Hampshire stud, registered and range rams. Our rams are raised on the mountain ranges of Idaho.

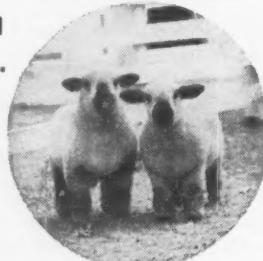
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Demand . . .
I Produce
MORE
POUNDS
of Lamb
Per Ewe!

Breeder's List and Information of
AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASSOCIATION
Stuart, Iowa



The number of lambs saved per hundred ewes this year is about the same as it was last year.

—Howard Glazier

Lindsay, Dawson County
June 10, 1960

We managed to save a somewhat larger percentage of lambs this year than we have in the past.

Our ranges are very dry this year, although the cool weather we have been having has helped some. Our ranges have been dryer this year than they have in the past two years.

Our sheep will go on summer range sometime in June. The feed prospects there are not too good.

We are having considerable trouble with locoweed and ticks, and we have done some spraying to control them. We had some serious spring losses due to poison weeds and tick fever.

—A. M. Goff

Cut Bank, Glacier County
June 10, 1960

Some wool has sold in our area at 43 cents on the range. Our wool grades mostly one-half blood and some three-eighths. Most of the wool in our area was sold in April for 46 cents in the grease. The majority of the sheep around here are shorn before lambing in March.

There have been some mixed lots selling for 17 cents for the entire lamb crop less 50 ewe lambs.

Our range is better than the last two years. We had a lot of moisture this spring, but it has been a very cold spring.

Our sheep went on summer range June 10. The feed prospects there seem to be better than last year.

We have been having trouble with Death Camas in this area. The only thing being done to control it is to keep the sheep off of the grass.

We had about the same number of lambs saved per hundred ewes this year as we did last year—around 165 per cent.

—Jacob J. S. Wurz

Judith Gap, Wheatland County
June 20, 1960

Our sheep will move to the summer range in July. Feed prospects there are good.

Wool has sold recently in this area at prices ranging from 45 to 50 cents.

—Tom Glennie

Hysham, Treasure County
June 15, 1960

Due to more favorable weather during lambing this year, we had a much better

percentage of lambs saved per hundred ewes.

The Yellowstone wool pool, consisting of 32,000 fleeces, sold recently for 50.63 cents for June delivery. This pool is made up of some farm flocks and also larger operators.

Our range conditions are very poor because of lack of moisture. The range is much drier this year than it has been in the past.

Our operation is a farm flock operation, and the feed on our farm is not good at present.

—Donald Gibson

NEW MEXICO

Silver City, Grant County
June 11, 1960

The feed and weather conditions on our range since June 1 have been good. These conditions, in general, are about the same as they were last year.

Our sheep are run on farm pastures.

Our percentage of lambs saved per hundred ewes is about 10 per cent better than last year.

—Pacific Western Land Co.

OREGON

Spray, Wheeler County
June 12, 1960

The feed on our range since June 1 is better this year than it has been for the past two years.

Our sheep will go onto the summer range July 1. The feed there is excellent.

—George Donnelly

SOUTH DAKOTA

Newell, Butte County
June 11, 1960

The feed on our range this year is very short. We have only had .90 inch of moisture since March 10. I would say feed conditions are 40 per cent below normal for June.

Our sheep went on summer pasture May 10. Probably in 30 days our sheep will have to be taken off this range, as there will be no feed left.

Our lambing percentage was up about 10 per cent this year due to a warm, dry spring.

The wool market seems to be at a standstill since the beginning of the new marketing year, April 1.

—Dave Tompkins

Camp Crook, Harding County
June 15, 1960

Starting June 1, our weather was cold and dry with a lot of wind, but during the past two weeks it has been raining and the range looks better than I have seen it for years.

Our sheep went onto the summer range May 1. The feed looks pretty good. There is, however, a lack of water on this range.

Our lambing percentage turned out about the same as it did last year.

There have been some recent sales of yearling ewes at \$15 to \$20.

Most of the wool in this area has been sold at from 45 to 55 cents. Some, however, has been contracted.

—Albert Turbiville & Son

Buffalo, Harding County

June 10, 1960

The wool market is pretty slow around this section of the country.

We had about the same amount of lambs saved per hundred ewes this year as we did last year—100 per cent.

Our feed and weather conditions have been wonderful since June 1. We have more grass than last year and have had about six inches of rain since May 20.

Our sheep went onto the summer range June 1. The feed there is very good.

—Don Thompson

TEXAS

Leakey, Real County

June 9, 1960

We did not have very good lambing conditions this year due to a late, cold spring and, therefore, did not save as many lambs per hundred ewes as we did last year.

Some mixed lots of lambs have been contracted in our area at 17 to 20 cents. A few yearling ewes have been sold at \$16 to \$20.

We have been having trouble with the horehound weed in this area, and many of the ranchers are spraying for this.

The weather has been hot and dry since June 1, and rain has been spotted. Range conditions were much better last June.

—C. H. Godbold

Spring Branch, Comal County

June 16, 1960

There have been recent sales of fat lambs at \$21.50; feeder lambs, \$18.50; fine-wooled ewe lambs \$16.50 to \$17; crossbred ewe lambs \$18 to \$20 and mixed lots \$15.00 to \$17.50 in our area.

Fine wools have sold for 35 to 40 cents while crossbred whitefaced wools sold at 40 to 47½ cents.

We have had hot and dry weather on our range since June 1. This is 50 per cent below normal.

Our sheep went onto the summer range April 1. We had a 100 per cent lamb crop this year.

—M. F. Gass

UTAH

Circleville, Piute County

June 8, 1960

Weather and feed conditions since June 1 have been better than last year. It has been hot and dry, however. If we get some summer storms the feed on our summer range should be pretty good. Water on some of the range is short.

We move to the summer range between June 20 and July 1. We have not had a cut in our permitted numbers on the national forest.

We are the first in this area to lamb and we experienced some bad weather for the first 10 days of lambing. I believe, however, that our lamb crop will be larger than last year, although we are not entirely through lambing.

—Douglas Q. Cannon

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Always 100% Virgin Wool

Pendleton consumes annually 2.03% of the wool produced in the United States.

Only nature can produce
the living fiber . . . WOOL

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5th Annual

NEVADA RAM SALE

Fairgrounds, Ely, Nevada

AUGUST 2 and 3, 1960

Consignments by the Top Utah, Nevada and Montana
Purebred Sheep Breeders

AUGUST 2—RAMS SIFTED, GRADED AND OPEN TO BUYER INSPECTION

AUGUST 3—SALE BEGINS PROMPTLY AT 1:30 P.M.

—Rams To Be Sold—

RAMBOUILLETS — TARGHEES — COLUMBIAS — SUFFOLKS

and COLUMBIA-RAMBOUILLET CROSSBREDS

78 BLACKFACES

and

312 WHITEFACES

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Allred's PRACTICAL GRASSLAND MANAGEMENT	\$5.00
Belschner's SHEEP MANAGEMENT & DISEASES	12.50
Clawson's WESTERN RANGE AND LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY	6.50
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Ensminger's SHEEP HUSBANDRY	5.30
Ensminger's STOCKMAN'S HANDBOOK	8.75
Gilliland's SHEEP	4.00
Hopkin's WOOL AS AN APPAREL FIBER	.50
Kannindre's SHEEP SCIENCE	6.75
McKinney's THE SHEEP BOOK	4.96
Morrison's FEEDS AND FEEDING	9.50
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Rice, Andrew, & Warwick's BREEDING BETTER LIVESTOCK	7.65
Sampson's RANGE MANAGEMENT	8.50
Saunderson's WESTERN STOCK RANCHING	5.00
Seiden's LIVESTOCK HEALTH ENCYCLOPEDIA	7.50
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 Large-Top Quality—Bred 30 Years
 Strong & Hardy
 Panamas Sheared 15-25 lbs. $\frac{3}{4}$ wool
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Columbias at the
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HULET'S REGISTERED **SUFFOLKS**

 Range Raised

Carrying the blood of a Chicago International Champion Ram and an Eastern Idaho State Fair Champion Ram.

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Idaho Ram Sales

Reed Hulet Dietrich, Idaho

1960 Western South Dakota STUD RAM SHOW and SALE September 15-16

Newell Experiment Farm, Newell, So. Dakota
Entries Due August 10
Write WALT JOHNSON, Sec.-Treas.
Newell South Dakota

See us if you want **COLUMBIA RAMS**

that will produce
HIGH QUALITY
Wool and Lamb



*Individual Ram
Testing*



MARK B. HANSON Spanish Fork, Utah

WASHINGTON

Starbuck, Columbia County
June 16, 1960

We had some serious spring losses due to tetanus this year.

Our lambing percentage was about the same this year as it was last year.

The pastures on the bunchgrass land are dry, but the pastures in the mountains are in good condition.

Our sheep went onto the summer range May 15. The feed prospects there are not too good, as it has been dry.

—Dick Jackson

Soap Lake, Grant County
June 16, 1960

The feed on our range since June 1 has been good. It is much better than last year.

Our sheep went onto the summer range May 26. The feed prospects there are good.

Our lambing percentage was just as good this year as it was last year.

I sold my wool for 44 cents this year.
—Joe Hodgen

Clarkston, Asotin County
June 14, 1960

The feed conditions on both our spring and summer ranges are the best they have ever been.

Advertisers in this issue are:

COMMERCIAL Auctioneers Lawson Howland Camp Wagons W. E. Madsen & Sons Mfg. Company Ahlander Mfg. Company Cattle Hughes Livestock Co. Equipment and Supplies California Stockmen's Supply Company: Ewe Marking Harness 35 TUS Shears 46 Feeds American Cyanamid Company 5 Marketing Agencies Mike Hayes 37 Miscellaneous Sheepmen's Books 47 Wool West Texas Woolen Mills 46 Pendleton Woolen Mills 47 SHEEP Columbias Pete and Garth Thomas 3 E. J. Handley 4 R. J. Shown 7 Byron Kilian 35 Mt. Haggan Livestock Company 38 Columbia Sheep Breeders Association of America 41 Elkington Brothers 46 Mark B. Hanson 48 Vernon D. Howey 48 Crossbreds Olsen Brothers 6 Hampshires Olsen Brothers 6 Mt. Haggan Livestock Co. 38 Matthews Brothers 39 Suffolks J. R. Hays & Son 3 Myrthen N. Moon 3 Spanish Farms 4 Olsen Brothers 6 Allan Jenkins 35 Norman G. Olsen & Son 37 H. L. Finch & Sons 38 Angel Caras & Sons 39 L. D. Warfield 39 C. M. Hubbard & Son 40 Farrell T. Wankier 41 Walter P. Hubbard & Son 42 American Suffolk Sheep Society 43 Harry Meuleman & Son 48 Reed Hulet 48 Targhees Hughes Livestock Co. 3rd Cover Mt. Haggan Livestock Company 38	Walter P. Hubbard & Son 42 American Hampshire Sheep Association 46 Elkington Brothers 46 Miscellaneous Breeders' Directory 44 Panamas Fred M. Laidlaw, Inc. 2nd Cover Joe Horn 4 A. R. Linford 42 Harry Meuleman & Son 48 Rambouillet John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm 4 Spanish Farms 4 Harold Jensen & Son 7 Clifford Olson 8 American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association 37 George L. Beal & Sons 40 Revel Christensen & Sons 46 Shows and Sales Idaho State Ram Sale 7 Kentucky State Fair 8 Nevada Ram Sale 47 Western South Dakota Stud Ram Show and Sale 48 National Ram Sale 4th Cover Suffolks J. R. Hays & Son 3 Myrthen N. Moon 3 Spanish Farms 4 Olsen Brothers 6 Allan Jenkins 35 Norman G. Olsen & Son 37 H. L. Finch & Sons 38 Angel Caras & Sons 39 L. D. Warfield 39 C. M. Hubbard & Son 40 Farrell T. Wankier 41 Walter P. Hubbard & Son 42 American Suffolk Sheep Society 43 Harry Meuleman & Son 48 Reed Hulet 48 Targhees Hughes Livestock Co. 3rd Cover Mt. Haggan Livestock Company 38
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Our sheep went onto the summer range June 1. The feed there is excellent.

We had about the same percentage of lambs saved per 100 ewes this year, but we had 15 per cent greater lambing.

Some of the wool in our area has been consigned and some is in storage, but none has been sold.

—H. Hood

Lacrosse, Whitman County
June 10, 1960

Our wool pool here in Whitman County sold at 42.03 cents for yearling wool, 33 cents for lambs wool and some others went as high as 46 cents. Virtually all of the 1960 wool clip, consisting of approximately 70,000 pounds, has been sold. Very little was consigned and I know of none that was stored for later sale.

Prime fat lambs have been contracted in our area at \$22.50 and feeder lambs at 15 to 17 cents. Two hundred yearling ewes were recently sold at \$24.

We had a much higher percentage of lambs saved per hundred ewes this year thanks to antibiotic pellets.

On our limited, sub-irrigated fertilized pastures the growth of feed in this cool wet year has been amazing.

—Leonard L. Jones

PERFORMANCE TESTING

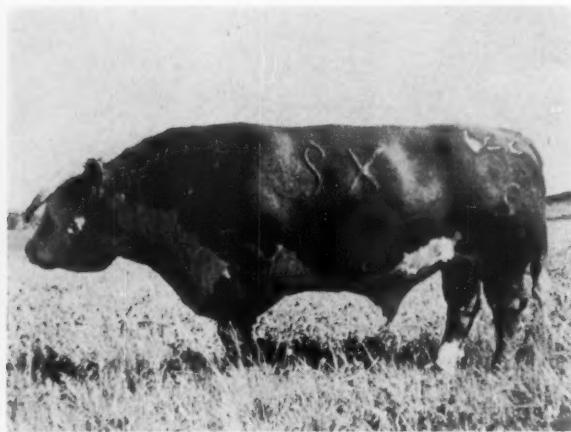
or increasing production is routine

business on this ranch — 13 years with sheep and 18 years with cattle.



Milkfat Targhee lambs raised on native range. The result of Performance Tested sires and dams. Carcasses with less fat and more lean at a younger age. The heavier half blood staple fleeces have a versatile market demand. TARGHEE Range Rams and Ewes for sale.

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Different? Yes—unique in the history of beef cattle breeding. Bred for production only in the last 25 years with no new blood introduced. In 1931 U.S.D.A. scientist's objectives were: "superior merit in rate of gain, weight for age, carcass quality, and high fertility." Line I has become famous — the steers in comparative tests are unsurpassed for weight with a choice carcass at 15 months of age. More lean from longer bodies and faster growth rate. Heavier weaning and yearling weights eliminate the need for crossing. The hardy cows winter on the range.

Remember rapid growth means more lean.
A cow herd bred for production.

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HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO.

Stanford, Montana on U.S. 87



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Insure Your Future Profits - -

Be Sure To Attend

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NATIONAL RAM SALE

August 17-18, 1960

Livestock Coliseum - Ogden, Utah

SALE SCHEDULE

AUGUST 17

9:00 a.m.—Suffolks

1:00 p.m.—Hampshires and Suffolk-
Hampshire Crossbreds

Plus: AUGUST 16-18 — 8th NATIONAL WOOL SHOW

AUGUST 18

9:00 a.m.—Rambouilletts

1:00 p.m.—Columbias, Whitefaced Cross-
breds, Targhees and Panamas

Catalogs Available July 20

Sale Under Management of NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSN.

414 Crandall Bldg. - Salt Lake City 1, Utah

